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A SHORT

TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF

HIS MAJESTY'S PROVINCE

OF

UPPER CANADA,

(Ontario)

IN

NORTH AMERICA.

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,

A PROVINCIAL GAZETTEER.

David William Smyth

Second Edition.

Francis Gore

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NEW YORK

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY W. FADEN, GEOGRAPHER TO HIS MAJESTY, AND TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT, CHARING CROSS.

1813.

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THE following Notes and Gazetteer were drawn up by David William Smyth, Esq. late Surveyor-General of the Province of Upper Canada, to illustrate the Map of that Colony, by the desire of Major-General Simcoe.

This Edition, THE SECOND, *has been revised and corrected to the present time, by Francis Gore, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor, &c. &c. to accompany the* NEW MAP *compiled in the Surveyor-General's Office, and recently published under his direction.*

London, 1813.

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A

Topographical Description

OF

UPPER CANADA.

By an Act of the British Parliament, passed in the 31st year of His present Majesty, to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the 14th year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act "for making more effectual Provision for the "Government of the Province of Quebec, in "North America, and to make further Provision "for the Government of the said Province;" the province of Quebec was divided into the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, which two provinces were separated, according to the following line of division, as set forth in His Majesty's Proclamation of the 18th day of November, 1791, Alured Clarke, Esq. Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c. viz.—"To commence at "a stone boundary on the north bank of the "lake St. Francis, at the cove west of Pointe au

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" Bodêt, in the limit between the township of
" Lancaster and the seigneury of New Lon-
" gueïl, running along the said limit in the
" direction of north 34 degrees west, to the
" westernmost angle of the said seigneury of
" New Longueïl; then along the north-western
" boundary of the seigneury of Vaudreïul, run-
" ning north 25 degrees east, until it strikes the
" Ottowas river; to ascend the said river into
" the lake Tomiscanning; and from the head
" of the said lake, by a line drawn due north,
" until it strikes the boundary line of Hudson's
" Bay, including all the territory to the westward
" and southward of the said line, to the utmost
" extent of the country commonly called or
" known by the name of Canada."

The province of Upper Canada is bounded to the eastward by the United States of America; that is, by a line from the 45th degree of north latitude, along the middle of the river Iroquois or Cataraqui, into lake Ontario; through the middle likewise, until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and lake Erie; thence along the middle of the communication into lake Erie; through the middle of that lake, until it arrives at the water communication between it and lake Huron; thence, through the middle of lake Huron, to the water communication between it and lake Superior; thence, through lake Superior northward, to the isles Royale and

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Philipeaux, to the Long Lake, and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods; thence through that lake to the most north-western point thereof; and from thence a due west line to the river Mississippi.

To the westward, and to the northward, west of the Mississippi, its boundaries are indefinite; the northern limits of Louisiana not being well known.

To the northward, it is bounded by Hudson's Bay, as settled by the treaty of Utrecht, in the 49th parallel of north latitude, extending due west, indefinitely.

Soon after his Excellency John Graves Simcoe, Esq. the first Lieutenant Governor, had taken upon him the administration of the government of the province, he divided it by proclamation into districts, counties, and townships, which have been new modelled, and several others added by His Excellency Francis Gore, Esq. the present Lieutenant Governor; the whole being now constituted agreeable to the following table.

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DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA.

District.	County.	Township.
Eastern	Glengary	Lancaster
		Charlottenburgh
		Kenyon
		St. Regis Indians
	Stormont	Cornwall
		Osnabruck
		Finch
		Roxburgh
	Dundas	Williamsburgh
		Matilda
		Mountain
		Winchester
	Prescott	Hawksbury
		Caledonia
		Longueiul
		Alfred
		Plantagenet
	Russell	Clarence
		Cumberland
		Gloucester
		Osgoode
		Russell
		Cambridge

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Districts.	Counties.	Townships.
Johnstown	Grenville....	Edwardsburgh
		Augusta
		Wolford
		Oxford, on the Rideau
		Marlborough
		Montague
		Gower, N. and S.
	Leeds.....	Elizabeth Town
		Yonge
		Lansdown
		Leeds
		Crosby, N. and S.
		Bastard
		Burgess
		Elmsley
		Kitley
	Carleton	Nepean
Midland ...	Frontenac ...	Howe Island
		Pittsburgh
		Wolfe Island
		Kingston
		Loughborough
		Portland
		Hinchinbroke
		Bedford

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Districts.	Counties.	Townships.
Midland .. (*continued*)	Lenox, and Addington	Ernest Town
		Adolphus Town
		Fredericksburgh
		Richmond
		Camden, East
		Amherst Island
		Sheffield
	Hastings	Sydney
		Thurlow
		Mohawks
		Hungerford
		Huntingdon
		Rawdon
	PrinceEdward	Ameliasburgh
		Hallowell
		Sophiasburgh
		Marysburgh
Newcastle.	Northumberland	Murray
		Cramahe
		Haldimand
		Hamilton
		Alnwick
		Percy
		Seymour
	Durham	Hope
		Clarke
		Darlington

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Districts.	Counties.	Townships.
Home . . .	East Riding of the County of York.	Whitby
		Pickering
		Scarborough
		York & Peninsula
		Etobicoke
		Markham
		Vaughan
		King
		Whitchurch
		Uxbridge
		Gwillimbury, East
		Ditto, West
		Ditto, North
		Scott.
	West Riding of the County of York	Toronto
		Trafalgar
		Nelson
		Flamborough, East
		Ditto, West
		Beverly
		Six Nation Lands, north of Dundas Street
		Reserved lands.
		Crown lands and Church lands.

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District.	Counties.	Townships.
London . .	Norfolk . . .	Rainham Walpole Woodhouse Charlotteville Walsingham Houghton Middleton Windham Townsend Turkey Point and Promontory of Long Point
	Oxford . . .	Burford, and Gore of Burford Norwich Dereham Oxford, on Thames Blandford Blenheim
	Middlesex . .	London, Westminster, Southwold, Dorchester, Yarmouth, Dunwich Aldborough, Delaware, Malahide, and Bayham

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Districts.	Counties.	Townships.
Niagara . .	Lincoln	Barton
		Ancaster
		Glanford
		Saltfleet
		Binbrook
		Grimsby
		Caistor
		Clinton
		Louth
		Grantham
		Niagara
		Stamford
		Thorold
		Pelham
		Gainsborough
		Wainfleet
		Crowland
		Willoughby
		Bertie
		Humberstone
	Haldimand . .	*Six Nation's Land, south of Dundas Street.*
Western . . .	Kent	Dover
		Chatham
		Camden, West
		Oxford

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Districts.	Counties.	Townships.
Western ... (*continued*)	Kent	Howard Harwich Raleigh Romney Tilbury, E. & W. Shawanees
	Essex	Mersea Gosfield Colchester Malden Sandwich & Town Amherstburgh (Garrison) Maidstone Rochester

The counties send twenty-five representatives to the provincial parliament, who, with a legislative council, are called together once every year. The representatives are elected for four years, to serve in the Assembly, unless the parliament be sooner dissolved by the person administering the government.

Pointe au Bodêt is situated nearly half way on the north side of lake St. Francis, which is about 25 miles long, and narrower throughout. The object of dividing the province of Quebec, at a stone boundary, in the cove, west of this point,

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was apparently in order that the seigniorial grants, under French tenure, should be comprehended in the province of Lower Canada, and that the new seigniories or townships, which were laid out for the loyalists, should be within the province of Upper Canada; the said stone boundary being the limit between the uppermost French seigniory (Mr. De Longueil's) on the river St. Lawrence, and the lower new seigniory of Lancaster, surveyed for the disbanded troops and loyalists; his Majesty having in the year 1788, signified his intention that they should be placed upon the same footing in all respects as the loyalists in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by having their lands granted to them in free and common soccage.

In passing from the Pointe au Bodêt, westward, through lake St. Francis, and up the river St. Lawrence, the route is generally made on the north shore. Lancaster is the first township fronting this lake; it extends nine miles, which is the ordinary size of all townships, and extending twelve miles back from the front. Lancaster is watered by three small rivers, one of which empties itself to the east, and another to the west of Pointe Mouillée, which projects into the lake towards the centre of the township.

The next township is Charlottenburg, well watered by the river aux Raisins, which, rising in the township of Osnabruck, runs through that and the township of Cornwall, and discharges itself into lake St. Francis, at the south-east angle of Char-

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lottenburg, eastward of Point Johnson. In front of this township are several small islands.

Between Charlottenburg and Cornwall is a small tract possessed by the Indians, who have a considerable village on the south shore, called St. Regis; and in this part of the river St. Lawrence lie several islands, one called Petite Isle St. Regis, immediately opposite their village; and another, Grande Isle St. Regis, a little higher up, opposite to the town of Cornwall.

In the rear of Charlottenburg is the township of Kenyon.

The township of Cornwall adjoins next;—in the front is the town, of a mile square, lying in a commodious bay of the river, and watered by a small rivulet which runs through the town. Two branches of the river aux Raisins pass through the lands of this township; and in the front thereof are the Isles aux mille Roches, et des Chenaux Ecartées; Grand Isle St. Regis lying in front of the town. In the rear of this township is the township of Roxburgh.

The township of Osnabruck lies above Cornwall; the river aux Raisins rises here in several branches; it has two other streams which run into St. Lawrence in front, off which lies the Isle au Longue Sault, Isle de trois Chenaux Ecartées, Isles au Diable, et Isle au Chat.

The Rapid, called the Long Sault, lies in front of this township; the boats in going up keep the north shore, in a great measure to avoid the rapidity of

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the current; but, in descending, they universally pass between the islands and the south shore, that being the largest, deepest, and altogether the safest passage. The inhabitants of late years have taken down their grain with safety, on rafts, to the Montreal markets.

Many people think that the lumber trade is carried on with more safety down these rapids, than by those which pass Chambly from lake Champlain; it being a frequent observation at Quebec, that the rafts from the Upper St. Lawrence are less ragged than those which come from lake Champlain. There is, however, some little additional risk to the rafts from Upper Canada, by reason of having to pass the small lakes St. Francis and St. Louis; all broad waters being more or less against the rafting trade. But as the lake St. Pierre, which is larger than either St. Francis or St. Louis, must be passed, whether from lake Champlain, or the Upper St. Lawrence, there is no doubt but the lumber trade will find its way down the St. Lawrence. Some settlers have already made the attempt, even from the head of the Bay of Quinté; and when the produce of that very fertile country shall be exported for the Montreal or foreign markets, the raft will answer a double purpose; it requires but few hands to manage it; and grain, or pot-ash, may be carried as dry as in any other way.

The township of Williamsburgh is next above Osnabruck; it has but few streams. There are

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some islands in its front; among the rest, Isle au rapid Plat, the west end of which lies also in front of Matilda, the next township. In the front is Point aux Pins, and Point Iroquois; the latter of which has the advantage in a great measure of commanding the passage up and down the St. Lawrence. A few islands lie in the front of this township, and a peninsula, which is insulated at high water.

Matilda is the next township above Williamsburgh.

Edwardsburgh is the next township; in the front part of which is Johnstown, of a mile square. This, with the town of Cornwall, has been most judiciously seated, the one being immediately above, the other below, the rapids of the Upper St. Lawrence, and of course easy of access, from the lake St. Francis below, to Cornwall; and from Johnstown vessels may be navigated with safety to Queenstown, above Niagara, and to all the ports of the lake Ontario. In the front of this township is Pointe au Cardinal, Pointe au Gallop, Point Ivrogne, and Pointe au Foin; and several islands, among which are Hospital Island, and Isle du Fort Levy, where the French had a garrison, the ruins of which are still to be seen.

A little above Johnstown, on the south shore, is the American fort Oswegatchie, situated on a river of that name.

Augusta lies above Edwardsburgh; it has but few streams; Pointe au Barril is in front.

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The next township is Elizabeth Town, which is well watered by the river Tonianta, and three other streams. The isles du Barrid lie in front of this township.

The township of Yonge lies next, and is of irregular shape. The river Tonianta empties itself into the St. Lawrence, near the south-east angle of this township. Towards the upper part are the narrows, made by a peninsula from the north shore, and Grenadier Island, which lies in front of this township, as do several smaller ones.

Lansdown is next; it has several small streams, and many islands in its front, but none of any size.

Leeds adjoins Lansdown, and is well watered by the river Gananoque, which affords a good harbour at its entrance.

Howe Island lies partly in front of this township, as do several small islands.

Pittsburgh lies above Leeds; part of Wolfe Island and part of Howe Island are in its front. This township adjoins to Kingston; from hence westward, the St. Lawrence opens into the lake Ontario, it being about 120 miles direct from Kingston to Pointe au Bodet.

The St. Lawrence may be classed with the most noble rivers in the world; its waters flow for the extent of 2000 miles before they reach the ocean: the commercial advantages from such a situation increase in proportion to the population of its banks. The Indian trade, in a great measure, takes its current down the St. Lawrence, particularly

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since vessels of a considerable size are daily building for the navigation of the lakes.

The land in all the before-mentioned townships is for the most part fertile, and under as high a state of cultivation as can be expected from the time it has been settled; the first improvements being made since the peace of 1783, when all was in a state of nature, and heavily timbered.

There are more than forty mills in the extent mentioned, on this river, the most remarkable of which are on the Gananoque. Good roads have been opened, and bridges well constructed; some of them over wet lands, and the mouths of creeks and rivers of very considerable extent; and the first settlers have been able, by their very great industry, to erect comfortable houses.

In the rear of these townships, on the St. Lawrence, are 24 others, in which settlements have commenced, to the southward of the Ottowa or Grand River, which many of them front; others are well supplied by the waters of the Radeau, and river Petite Nation, with the Gananoque lakes and streams, all of which afford abundance of situations for mills. These rivers, like most others in Canada, abound in sturgeon, bass, and cat-fish; the ponds affording turtle, with fish of various sorts. The lands in their vicinity are differently timbered, according to their quality and situation. The dry lands, which are generally high, bear oak and hickory; the low grounds produce walnut, ash, poplar, cherry, sycamore, beech, maple,

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elm, &c. and in some place there are swamps full of cedar and cypress.

The banks of most of the creeks abound in fine pine timber, and the creeks themselves afford in general good seats for saw-mills; materials for building are readily procured.

The heads of the rivers Radeau and Petite Nation, communicate by short portages, or carrying-places, with the waters which fall into the St. Lawrence; and promise to afford great advantages to all kinds of inland communication. The forks of the Radeau, about which are the townships of Oxford, Marlborough, and Gower, promise to be, at some future period, an emporium for interior commerce.

The birch canoes, which go to the north-west country, pass up the Ottowa river with the merchandize, and descend with peltries.

The town of Kingston is situated at the head of the St. Lawrence on the north shore, opposite to Wolfe Island; it occupies the site of old Fort Frontinac, was laid out in the year 1784, and is now of considerable size; it has a barrack for troops, and a house for the commanding officer, an hospital, several store-houses, an episcopal church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a gaol, and court-house. A cove, upon which the town is situated, affords a good harbour for shipping; it is safe, commodious, and well sheltered. Large vessels seldom go below Kingston, although it is navigable to Oswegatchie, about 70 miles down the river; the stores,

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provisions, &c. which are lodged in the depôt at this place, being usually transported there in boats from Montreal.

About Kingston there are several valuable quarries of limestone, and the country in general is rather stony, which is not found to be detrimental to the crops.

The township which surrounds this town bears the same name.

Ernest-town lays above Kingston; it is watered by two small rivers; Amherst Island lies in its front. In the rear of this township is Camden; the Appannee river, on which there are excellent mills, runs through it.

Having passed Ernest-town, the bay of Quinté commences with Fredericksburgh, to the north at its entrance, and Marysburgh to the south.

This bay, which may be considered throughout as a harbour, is formed by a large peninsula, consisting of the townships of Ameliasburgh, Sophiasburgh, and Marysburgh, extending easterly from an isthmus, of about one quarter of a mile, where there is a portage at the head, or west end of the bay, to Point Pleasant, the easternmost extremity of the peninsula, opposite to Amherst Island.

The river Trent empties itself into the head of the bay, to the eastward of the portage, and supplies it with the waters of the Rice lake. To the westward of the portage, in lake Ontario, is the harbour of Presque Isle de Quinté, now called Newcastle.

This peninsula of the three townships, called the

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county of Prince Edward, extending from the main land, like an arm, hides from the lake Ontario the townships of Sydney, Thurlow, Adolphustown, and Fredericksburgh, which front the north side of the bay.

The river Trent, discharging itself between the townships of Murray and Sydney, finds its passage between the county of Prince Edward and the townships on the north side of the bay; its stream is increased by the Appanee river running in from Camden, and, dividing Richmond from Fredericksburgh, joins the waters of the bay near John's island, a small isle opposite to a settlement of Mohawks, so called after Captain John, a Mohawk chief who resides there, and who, with some others of that nation, had a tract of land given them by his Majesty, of about nine miles in front on the bay, and about twelve miles deep: preferring this situation, they separated from the rest of their nation, who were settled on the Grand River, or Ouse.

In Fredericksburgh and Adolphustown there are several fine bays and coves; and in the latter township, there is a small town on the bay opposite to Marysburgh.

The river Shannon runs into the bay at the south-east angle of the township of Thurlow, and the Moira river at the south-west angle of that township.

There are several small coves and bays also in the peninsula of Prince Edward, and a small lake

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between Sophiasburgh and Marysburgh, which empties itself into a bay of lake Ontario.

There is an island in the bay between Sophiasburgh and Thurlow, and between Killikokin Point and Point Oubesuoutegongs, of about seven miles long.

Isle de Quinté, now called Nicholas Island, lies off Ameliasburgh in lake Ontario; and off Pointe Traverse in Marysburgh, are the Duck islands. In the deep bay between Point Traverse and Point Pleasant, are Orphan island and Isle du Chêne.

The river Trent, which falls into the head of the bay of Quinté, not only leads off the waters of the Rice lake, but of a chain of lakes between it and lake Simcoe; a few miles up the river, on the south side, are salt springs.

The fertility of the soil about the bay of Quinté is generally allowed: the land is rich, easily worked, and produces several crops without manure; twenty-five bushels of wheat are often produced from an acre; the timber is much like that of the other parts of the province, oak, elm, hickory, maple, &c. The bay is narrow throughout, and upwards of fifty miles long, all which distance it is navigable for those small vessels that are used on the lakes.

An apparent tide is frequently noticed in the bay of Quinté, not dissimilar to those observed in some of the upper lakes. The bay abounds with wild fowl, and fish of various kinds; the river Trent affords a salmon fishery.

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In passing from the head of the bay of Quinte into lake Ontario, you cross a very short portage in front of the township of Murray, being the isthmus between it and the peninsula of Prince Edward; at the end of the portage, and before you enter lake Ontario, is a small lake, exceedingly beautiful, and the land on its banks extremely good: to the northward of this portage it is proposed to make a canal, to connect the waters of the bay with those of the lake. The circumstance of two small streams rising near each other, and running different ways, seems to point out the facility of the measure. The cut, which Campbell (in his Notes on the Political Survey of Great Britain) calls Earl Gower's canal, seems to be well suited to this country, where labour bears so high a price, and where the rooting up of immense trees is so great a difficulty to encounter.

A little to the westward of the portage and proposed canal, is the harbour of Newcastle, a situation well suited for commerce and protection, and sheltered from all winds; a knoll on the peninsula affords a healthy site for the town.

After leaving Murray, in going to the westward along the shore of lake Ontario, you pass the townships of Cramahé, Haldimand, and Hamilton; and arriving at the township of Hope, you find excellent mills; from thence there is a portage to the Rice lake.

You then pass by the fronts of Clarke, Darlington, and Whitby; and coming to Pickering, you

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meet with an excellent salmon and sturgeon fishery, at a river called Duffin's Creek, which is generally open, and large enough to receive boats at most seasons of the year.

After leaving the township of Pickering, you pass under the high lands of Scarborough, and arrive at the township of York.

All the townships on the north side of the lake are well watered by small streams, at the mouths of which are ponds, and low land capable of being drained and converted into meadows. In the rear of the township of Murray, is the township of Seymour; in the rear of Cramahé, is Percy; and in the rear of Haldimand, is Alnwick.

The river Nen empties itself into lake Ontario, in the township of Pickering, east of the Scarborough heights; it runs from a considerable distance in the country through Scarborough, Markham, &c. crossing the Yonge-street, and apparently rising in the vicinity of one of the branches of Holland's river; with which it will probably, at some future period, be connected by a canal. This river abounds with fish; at its embouchure are good intervals for meadow ground, and it is the back communication from German settlement in Markham to lake Ontario.

York, which is, at present, the seat of government of Upper Canada, lies in about 43 degrees and 35 minutes north latitude, and is most beautifully situated within an excellent harbour of the same name, made by a long peninsula, which em-

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braces a bason of water sufficiently large to contain a considerable fleet. It has this advantage over the other ports on lake Ontario, that vessels may ride safely at its entrance during the winter.

On the extremity of the peninsula, which is called Gibraltar Point, are commodious stores and block-houses, which command the entrance to the harbour; on the main land, opposite to the Point, is the garrison, situated on a point made by the harbour and a small rivulet; the barracks, being built on a knoll, are well situated for health, and command a delightful prospect of the lake to the west, and of the harbour to the east. The government house, is about two miles from the east end of the town, at the entrance of the harbour, and the town is increasing very rapidly. The front of the city, as now laid out, is a mile and a half in length; several handsome squares are projected, particularly one open to the harbour. The river Don empties itself into the harbour a little above the town, running through a marsh, which when drained will afford beautiful and fertile meadows; this has already been effected, in a small degree, which will no doubt encourage further attempts. The long beach, or peninsula, which affords a most delightful ride, is considered so healthy by the Indians, that they resort to it whenever indisposed; and the bridge over the Don being finished, is frequented, not only for pleasure, but as the most convenient road to the heights of Scarborough.

The ground which has been prepared for the

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the government house, is situated between the city and the river Don, in a beautiful spot, and its vicinity well suited for gardens and a park. The oaks are large, the soil excellent, and watered by various streams; the harbour is well calculated for ship building, and launching of vessels. The Yonge-street, or military way, leading to lake Simcoe, and from thence to Gloucester on lake Huron, commences in the rear of the city. This great communication has been opened to Gwillimbury, 32 miles; and must be the great channel to the north-west, as it is considerably shorter than the circuitous route by the Straits of Niagara and Detroit. The tract of land between Kempenfeldt and Penetengushene bays has been lately purchased from the Indians, and a road is opening, which will enable the North-West Company to transport their furs from lake Huron to York, thereby avoiding the circuitous route of Lake Erie, and the inconvenience of passing along the American frontier. Farm lots of 200 acres are laid out on each side of Yonge-street, having a width of a quarter of a mile each on the street: in general the land is excellent, and fit for every purpose of husbandry. After leaving Gwillimbury you enter Holland river, and pass into lake Simcoe, by the head of Cook's bay, to the westward of which are oak plains, where the Indians cultivate corn; and on the east is a tract of good land. A few small islands shew themselves as the lake opens, of which Darling's island, in the eastern part, is the most consider-

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able. To the westward is a large deep bay, called Kempenfelt's bay, from the head of which is a short carrying-place to the river Nottuasague, which empties itself into the Iroquois bay, in lake Huron.

In the north end of the lake near the narrows, leading to a small lake, is Francis island, between which and the north shore vessels may lie in safety.

From the bay west of Francis island there is a good path, and a short portage into a small lake; this is the nearest way to lake Huron. The river which falls from lake Simcoe into Matchedash bay, called the Matchedash or Severn river, making a more circuitous passage to the northward and westward.

Black river joins the waters of lake Simcoe, nearly where they fall into Matchedash channel. The source of this river is near the head of the river Radeau.

The river Matchedash, excepting where there are rapids, is in every part navigable for boats of any size; these rapids are intermixed with falls, which afford mill seats. The land on each side of this river is not of the best kind.

The river Matchedash, falling into a bay of that name to the eastward, which receives North and South river, discharges itself into a larger bason, called Gloucester or Sturgeon bay, in the chops of which lies Prince William Henry's island, open to lake Huron. On a peninsula in this bason some French ruins are still extant; and between two

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larger promontories is the harbour of Penetengushene, around which there is good land for settlement.

To the west of the largest promontory is Nottuasague bay, (or outlet of the Iroquois,) open to lake Huron; throughout the greatest part of Matchedash bay there is a depth of water for vessels of any draught, excepting towards the bottom of the bay: Penetengushene has been discovered to be a very excellent harbour.

On the east side of Yonge-street, in the rear of the townships of York and Scarborough, is the township of Markham, settled principally by Germans; in this tract are some good mills, built on a branch of the river Nen.

In passing out of the harbour of York, to the westward, you see the garrison on the main land at the entrance of the harbour, which, and the block-houses on Gibraltar Point, are its security; and a little to the westward of the garrison are the remains of the old French fort Toronto; adjoining to which is a deep bay, that receives the river Humber, on which are saw mills belonging to Government. Further to the westward (that is, between the Humber and the head of lake Ontario) the Etobycoke, the Credit, and two other rivers, with a great many smaller streams, join the main waters of the lake; they all abound in fish, particularly in salmon; the Credit is the most noted: here is a small house of entertainment for passengers. The tract between the Etobycoke and the head

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of the lake is frequented only by wandering tribes of Missassagues. At the head of lake Ontario there is a smaller lake, within a long beach, of about five miles, from whence there is an outlet into lake Ontario, over which there is a bridge.

At the south end of the beach is the King's Head, a good inn, erected for the accommodation of travellers, by order of his Excellency Major General Simcoe, the Lieutenant Governor. It is beautifully situated at a small portage which leads from the head of a natural canal connecting Burlington-bay with lake Ontario, and is a good landmark.

Burlington-bay is perhaps as beautiful and romantic a situation as any in interior America, particularly if we include with it a marshy lake which falls into it, and a noble promontory that divides them. This lake is called Coot's Paradise, and abounds with game.

From the head of the lake, following the shores of the Ontario, we proceed eastward along the borders of the county of Lincoln, a very fine and populous settlement, consisting of twenty townships, containing about 12,000 souls, and furnishing five battalions of militia. There are a great many small rivers which fall into the lake between Burlington-bay and Niagara; the most beautiful of which are those called the Twelve and the Twenty-mile Creeks. These rivers, previously to their flowing into the lake, spread behind a beach which impedes their course, and the stream, finding only a small outlet into the lake, is ponded back, and forms a spacious

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bason within; the banks are high, but not broken, and generally covered with fine pine trees.

Newark (or as it is generally called the town of Niagara, West Niagara, and British Niagara) stands at the north-east angle of the county of Lincoln, nearly opposite to the fort of Niagara, at the entrance of the Niagara river; the western point, which forms the mouth of the river, is called Missassague Point. It is a handsome town, of about a mile square, with its streets at right angles: here is a handsome stone church, a gaol, and court-house; and near to it, on the heights above Navy-hall, is Fort George, where there are quarters for almost a whole regiment, and the works and buildings now enlarging.

Before York was made the seat of government, this place was sometimes honoured with the residence of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the first Parliament met here.

The river Niagara affords a noble harbour from its mouth to Queenstown, about seven miles up, for vessels of any size. The white fish are taken here in great abundance, and are reckoned a delicacy; they are, however, as useful as delicate, serving the new settlers for constant food, as the salmon do on the north side of the lake.

There is a good road from Newark along the bank of the river Niagara to Fort Erie, passing through Queenstown and Chippewa; Queenstown, or the lower landing, is at one end of the carrying place, as Fort Chippewa is at the other. When

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the wind serves, vessels run up from Newark to Queenstown, and unload their cargoes, receiving packs of peltries in return, for the lower Canada merchants. Fifty waggons have passed this carrying-place in the course of a day. At Forts Chippewa and Erie are blockhouses, and detachments of the troops from Fort George. The merchandize is transported in boats between the two places.

There is a stage runs from Newark to Fort Chippewa. We shall say little of the falls of Niagara (of which so many persons have written.) This immense cataract is a little below the mouth of the river Welland, and is no less wonderful than grand and magnificent. On the avenues to it are good mills; and there is no doubt but profitable water-works might be erected, immediately where it tumbles from a piece of stony flat, called the Table-rock.

Above the Falls, near the upper mills, is a curious spring, the air or vapour of which catches fire, and is emitted with some force; the flame, being collected with the pipe of a stove, was sufficiently strong to boil a tea-kettle of water.

The saw logs are conveyed to this mill in a very remarkable manner; they are cut upon the banks of the river Welland, or Chippewa, and floated down to its mouth, where there is a reservoir made to contain them by a chain of hogpens. From hence it is very dangerous to go in a boat to the mills, on account of the great rapid, and the probability

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of being sucked into the vast vortex of the falls: to avoid this, small poles have been fixed together from the reservoir to the mill (upwards of a mile) and floating about the distance of eighteen or twenty feet from the shore; they are kept off the shore in their places by poles projecting from the shore; and thus the chain of poles, rising and falling with the waters, and always floating on the surface, make a kind of canal, into which the logs are launched one by one, and so carried from the reservoir to the mill.

Below the falls is a place called the whirlpool, where the river has apparently made an effort to break its way through to the westward, but, not having power to do so, has left an elbow, (where there is a constant and great eddy), and broke through the more penetrable strata to the northward.

Fort Erie is situated at the eastern extremity of lake Erie, where its waters narrow into the Niagara river. There is a small old fort here, with a good new blockhouse; a company of soldiers are quartered here, as there are also at Fort Chippewa, for the purposes of transporting the public stores. Fort Erie has frequently suffered from the westerly gales, which occasion the lake sometimes to rise very considerably. The new fort is projected on a small height in the rear of the present garrison. In passing along the northern shore of lake Erie, westward from Fort Erie, nothing very material occurs till you are imperceep-

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tibly intercepted by Long Point bay; the principal feature within this distance is the Point Abino, a shelter for vessels, which find here a good anchorage. The Grand River discharges itself into the lake about 24 miles beyond Point Abino; its entrance being covered by a rocky island, at a small distance from the shore. Between Point Abino and the Grand River is a sugar-loaf hill, which affords a good land-mark for vessels.

The townships in this quarter are settling very fast, and several mills are already erected.

In Woodhouse and Charlotteville, which lie immediately within the long promontory, there is a great space of country, thinly timbered, and without underwood, which greatly facilitates cultivation; it is well calculated for roads, and is sufficiently open for the carriages used in Europe, looking more like a royal forest than the uncultivated lands of nature.

Above Turkey Point, on the heights, is the townplot of Charlotteville; and at the extremity of the point is the site of the projected wharfs and docks, with a good channel leading to it. Within the Point is an extensive marsh, where the settlers feed great numbers of cattle, which are driven to different parts of the province for consumption. Long Point is a peninsula projecting from the south-west angle of the township of Walsingham eastward into the lake, about 20 miles, making an arm which forms a very large bay. Where the peninsula joins to the main there is a creek,

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which, when the waters are high, is of sufficient depth for boats to pass from within the bay, over the neck into the lake; and, when the waters are low, the distance is so short that the batteaux are easily hauled over. Pottohawk Point is a small projection from Long Point, within, and connected nearly with, Turkey Point, by a chain of rushy islands, running across the uppermost part of the bay.

From Charlotteville there is a good road through the country to the Mohawk village on the Grand River.

Proceeding westward from Long Point, you pass Kettle Creek and river Barbut, about 25 miles of coast, where the banks of the lake are high, until you arrive at Landguard, formerly called Point aux Pins; from hence there is a short communication by land to Chatham, at the forks of the river Thames.

Leaving Landguard you arrive at Point Pelé, or the South Foreland, which makes a great projection into the lake; and having doubled that point, you enter the settlements made by the loyalists in the townships of Mersea, Gosfield, and Colchester; and, having continued westward through those townships, you arrive at Malden, situated at the mouth of the strait, or river Detroit.

The military post of Amherstburgh is in the township of Malden, opposite to the isle au Bois Blanc, to which it furnishes a small detachment, and commands the east channel of Detroit. There

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is a good and safe anchorage between the island and the main shore, which is well adapted for wharfs, and has other conveniences for naval or commercial purposes. In going up the Detroit, you pass a low marshy island, called Turkey island, or Fighting island, near four miles long. The channel on the west side of this island is the best, and the town of Sandwich presents itself on a small plain, close to the bank of the river. This town has been laid out for the reception of the British merchants, who, agreeably to the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, made their election of remaining British subjects. It is rapidly increasing; there is a good windmill in front of the town: the Huron church is at its northern extremity, and the shore is well calculated for the building of wharfs, and for the security of vessels in the winter. The district gaol and court-house are erected here, and small parks for the convenience of the town are laid out in its rear, and given to the builders of the first houses.

There are several windmills on the Detroit, and an orchard adjoining almost every house. The settlers are numerous, and the improvements handsome and extensive. When the fruit trees are in blossom, the prospect, as you pass through the strait, is perhaps as delightful as any in the world.

Leaving it, you pass Hog island, and enter lake St. Clair, which is small in comparison to either Ontario or Erie, and shallow throughout: it receives the waters of lakes Superior, Michigan, and

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Huron, by a long channel from north to south, called river Sinclair, or St. Clair; it also receives the waters of the Thames, which fall into the lake on the south-east side. About the mouth of this river are large extensive marshes, or natural meadows, which, with the exception of small tracts of woodland on the banks of the river, and a few woody islands, extend about twelve miles up the country, and about four or five miles in depth, affording hay sufficient for a numerous settlement, and abundance to spare.

About 15 miles up the river Thames is the town of Chatham, situated in a fork of it, on a very desirable spot, so well protected, and so central, that, as the population increases, it will doubtless become a large and flourishing place: a block-house was erected here by His Excellency Major-General Simcoe, and it was made a depôt for the fine whale boats, which were built by his Excellency's directions. Indeed it possesses many advantages: the point is extremely well suited for the launching of vessels, and the river is sufficiently deep for those of any size; so that a secure arsenal and building place, and an excellent dock, might be made in the lesser branch of the forks, upon which there is now a mill.

Firs are easily floated down from the pinery above, and other kinds of timber necessary for ship building may be procured by water carriage.

Its greatest disadvantage is the bar across its *embouchure* into lake St. Clair; but that is of suffi-

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cient depth for small craft rigged, and for large vessels when lightened; and it would answer as a good winter harbour for any vessel which navigates the lakes, if she made herself light enough to pass over the bar, and go into the river; and this might easily be effected for all vessels, by having a flat-bottomed lighter stationed at the mouth of the river for that especial purpose.

About 20 miles above Chatham is a village of Moravians, under the guidance of four missionaries from the United Brethren; and here they have a chapel. The converts are Indians, who are peaceable and civil; their principal employment is in attending to their corn-fields, and to the making of maple sugar; above the village, on the river, is a large spring of petroleum. Passing upwards from the Moravian village, the Thames continues a fine serpentine canal, without falls, with a natural tracking path great part of the way.

The windings of the river leave a fine rich bottom; there is beautiful open land on the tops of the banks, which are high, but not broken; passing the Delaware village, and a settlement in the beautiful plains of the Delaware township, where there is a fine pinery and good mills, you arrive at the spot, selected by his Excellency Major-General Simcoe, for the site of London.

This situation is on the main fork of the river Thames, and considered by his Excellency as the proper place for the seat of government. It offers many striking advantages for the capital of the

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province; is centrically situated in regard to the lakes Erie, Huron, and Ontario, and around it is a large tract of land, well calculated for agricultural purposes. It communicates with lake St. Clair and the Detroit, by the river Thames; it communicates with lake Huron, by the northern or main branch of the Thames, and a small portage; and it communicates with the Grand River, or Ouse; and with lake Ontario, by the military way called Dundas-street.

The proposed fortifications on the heights of Charlotteville above Turkey Point, and within the North Foreland, promise it protection from lake Erie. The work at Chatham protects the approach to it up the Thames, and there are several strong posts which guard it from the eastward; add to this, that its local situation secures the interest and attachment of that vast band of Indians, the Chippewa nation.

The township of London is also well situated for health, being plentifully watered with springs; the streams have gravelly bottoms, and the water is very pure. It is an excellent tract of land; a black rich soil; it abounds with black and white walnut, cherry, bass, elm, sugar maple, hickory, beech, white and black ash, and several other kinds of timber.

This tract is extremly well watered by the windings of the Thames, and also receives a principal branch of the river Chenail Ecarté; below the fork of the Thames, is an island made by the river

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having broken through a small isthmus; and several springs add to the stream in the vicinity of the island. The banks in general are high, with intervals here and there of fine flats, originally used by the Indians as planting grounds, particularly on the north side of the river adjoining the fork. On the east side of the fork, between the two main branches of the river Thames, on a regular eminence, about forty feet above the water, is a natural plain, interspersed with small groves of wood, affording in its present state the appearance of a beautiful park, cultivated with great cost and taste; the pines which skirt the river shew their tops above the banks, and make a fine termination to the whole.

From London you pass up the Thames to Dorchester, upon another fork of that river, and from Dorchester still higher to Oxford, which is situated upon the upper forks. From hence Dundas-street extends 42 miles to Burlington bay; from thence you pass immediately into lake Ontario, through a small outlet, from whence it is 35 miles to York, the present seat of the government.

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(*To face page 29.*)

A Table,

SHEWING

THE DIRECT DISTANCES

Between the principal Places, &c. in

UPPER CANADA;

and their Bearings, nearly, by the Magnet,

FROM

YORK, on LAKE ONTARIO:

Burlington Bay.										
Carleton Island.										183
Chatham.									315	125
Detroit.								47	362	170
Genesee River.							278	230	95	109
Grand River, where it intersects Dundas-street.						139	150	104	212	22
Head of Lake Ontario.					30	109	179	133	183	$\frac{1}{16}$
Hungry Bay.				178	208	82	355	308	20	178
Kingston.			28	175	204	92	354	308	11	175
Lake Simcoe.		151	163	62	80	120	221	180	161	62
Lake St. Clair.	194	321	321	148	119	244	9	14	329	140
London.	73	191	252	256	78	49	173	102	50	261	70

[illegible] the bearings of each place from York [illegible] respectively, as for example:—

From Oswegatchie to Detroit is 412 miles, the former bearing east by north $\frac{1}{4}$ north, the latter south-west and west $\frac{1}{4}$ west, from York.

From London to York is 107 miles, on a course west-south-west.

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GAZETTEER

OF THE

PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA.

A.

Abino Creek, in the county of Lincoln, empties itself into lake Erie, in the township of Bertie, at the head of the bay, east of Point Abino.

Abino Point, in the township of Bertie, on lake Erie, is nine or ten miles west of Fort Erie.

Addington and *Lenox County*, is bounded on the east by the county of Frontenac, on the south by lake Ontario, and on the west by the county of Hastings. This county comprehends all the islands nearest to it; it sends, in conjunction with Hastings and Northumberland, one representative to the provincial parliament.

Adolphus Town is situated in the bay of Quinté; it is bounded southerly, westerly, and northerly, by the waters of the bay; and easterly by the township of Fredericksburgh in the midland district. The courts of general quarter-sessions of the peace are holden here annually, the second Tuesday in January and July.

Adolphus Town, the township of, in the county of Lenox, lies to the westward of Fredericksburgh, in the bay of Quinté.

Aldborough Township, in the county of Suffolk,

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lies to the westward of Dunwich; it is washed by the Thames on the north, and by lake Erie on the south.

Alempignon Lake lies to the northward of lake Superior, and between it and the mountains which bound the Hudson's Bay Company, and New South Wales to the southward. It contains several small islands, and is about the size of lake Nipissing.

Alfred Township, in the county of Glengary, is the third township in ascending the Ottowa river.

Alnwick Township, in the county of Northumberland, lies in the rear and north of Haldimand.

Allumettes des, on the Ottawa river, above the Rapids, which are higher than riviere du Nord.

Alured Cape, in the township of Clarke, north side of lake Ontario.

Ameliasburgh Township, in the county of Prince Edward, is the westernmost township of that county, bounded by the carrying place, which leads from the head of the bay of Quinté to lake Ontario, and is washed by the waters of the bay and the lake.

Amherstburgh, the military post and garrison at the mouth of Detroit river, in the township of Malden.

Amherst Island, formerly called Isle Tonti, contains about 16,000 acres; it lies opposite to Ernest-town and part of Fredericksburgh, in lake Ontario, towards the entrance of the bay of Quinté.

Amikoues, river of the, runs into lake Huron

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from the north shore, east of the Missassaga river.

Ancaster Township lies to the southward of Dundas-street, and is bounded on the east by Barton and Glanford.

Angousoka River, now called the Shannon, empties itself into the bay of Quinté.

Annequionchecom Lake, one of the lakes on the communication between the Rice lake and lake Simcoe.

Ann's St. Island, in lake Superior, lies to the southward of Isle Hocquart.

Apostles, the Twelve, lie off the southern cape, which makes West bay, in lake Superior.

Appannee River, running through the front of the township of Camden, divides Fredericksburgh from Richmond, and empties itself into the bay of Quinté, at the Mohawk settlement.

Atokas, River aux, runs into lake Ontario, west of York, and the river Humber. The mouth of this river is the boundary between the Missassaga lands and the East Riding of the county of York. It is now generally called the Etobicoke.

Attica Bay, on the south side of the Ottawa river, in Monsieur de Longueïl's seigniory, lies at the mouth of the river of the same name.

Attica, River au, runs into the Ottawa river, in Monsieur de Longueïl's seigniory.

Augusta Township, in the county of Grenville, is the eighth township in ascending the river St. Lawrence.

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B.

Bachouanan River, empties itself into the easterly part of lake Superior, about half way between the falls of St. Mary and Red River.

Barbue Point, on the river St. Lawrence, about a mile and a half above the lower end of the fourth township.

Barbue River, now called the Orwell.

Baril, Isles du, in the river St. Lawrence, lie in front of the township of Elizabeth Town.

Baril, Pointe au, on the river St. Lawrence, above Osweigatchie, and higher than the shipyards.

Barque, Isle de la, is a small island in lake Ontario, lying rather further out, and pretty near to the Isle de Quinté.

Barrier Point, the west point, where the river Petite Nation empties itself into the Ottawa.

Barton Township, in the county of Lincoln, lies west of Saltfleet, and fronts Burlington bay.

Bass Cove, in Adolphus town, bay of Quinté, lies northward of Perch Cove.

Bass Island, in the bay of Quinté, lies off, near to the townplot, in Adolphus town.

Bass Islands, a group of islands at the west end of lake Erie, situated between the Western Sister and Cunningham's Island.

Bastard Township lies in the rear, and to the northward of Lansdown and Leeds.

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Batteau Island, in the river St. Lawrence, above Bearded Island.

Batture Grand, on the Ottawa river, below the Portage du Chêne.

Bayham Township, in the county Middlesex, lies between Malahide and Houghton.

Bearded Island, in the river St. Lawrence, above lake St. Francis.

Beaucharnois Isle, in the north-easterly part of lake Superior, not a great way from the shore, and eastward of Isle Hocquart.

Beaver Creek rises in the township of Caistor, and, running through part of Gainsborough, empties itself into the Welland, to which river it runs close, and nearly parallel, for almost four miles, before it discharges itself into the river.

Beaver Creek, in the township of Humberstone, runs into lake Erie, west of Row's Point.

Beaver Creek runs into lake Superior, on the north side, between river Aupie and river Rouge.

Beaver River empties itself into the Narrows, a little below the Falls of St. Mary's, running from north to south.

Bedford Township, in the county of Frontenac, to the north of Loughborough and Pittsburg, and east of Hinchinbroke.

Belle River runs into lake St. Clair, to the east of river aux Puces, and is navigable for boats some way up.

Bertie Township is on the west side of Niagara river, in the county of Lincoln; it lies south of Willoughby, and open to lake Erie.

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Beverly Township, in the West Riding of the county of York, lies west of Flamborough, and opposite to Dundas-street.

Biche, Marais à la, empties itself into lake Ontario, at the north-east part of the township of Grantham.

Binbrook Township, in the county of Lincoln, is situated between Saltfleet, Glandford, and Caistor.

Black Bay, on the north shore of lake Superior, lies a little east of Isle de Minatte, and west of Shanguenac.

Black Creek, in the county of Lincoln, discharges itself into the river Niagara, in the township of Willoughby, some miles above Chippewa.

Blandford Township, in the West Riding of the county of York, lies to the northward of Dundas-street, opposite to Oxford, and is washed by the Thames.

Blenheim Township, in the West Riding of the county of York, lies to the northward of Dundas-street, opposite Burford.

Block Townships, or the Townships of the Six Nations, are numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4; they are situated on the river Ouse, or Grand River, and in the West Riding of the County of York.

Bodêt, Pointe au, on the north shore of lake St. Francis, is in Monsieur de Longueïl's seigniory, and a little to the east of the cove, in which is the boundary between the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

Bodêt, River au, runs through part of the town-

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ship of Lancaster, and empties itself into lake St. Francis, east of Pointe au Bodêt.

Bois Blanc Island. This island lies east of Rocky Island (in the strait between lake Erie and lake St. Clair) but a little lower down, and close in with the east shore; it contains from 150 to 200 acres of good land; but little or no marsh; it is covered with wood, chiefly white wood. The common ship channel is between it and the east shore, which is narrow, and forms the best harbour in this country. From the situation of this island, it entirely commands the Detroit river, from lake Erie; at its upper end appear to be good situations for water-mills. A wider ship-channel is on the west side of the island, but not so much frequented. The garrison of Amherstburgh, being on the east shore, in Malden, furnishes a small detachment to Bois Blanc.

Bonne Chere, Riviere de la, runs into the Ottawa River above the river Matavaaschie, west of the Radeau.

Bowen's Creek runs into the bay of Quinté, just below the Mohawk settlement, and near to John's island.

Brant's Village, or the Mohawk village, Grand River.

Bristol, now called the township of Darlington.

Burford Township, in the London district, lies between Windham and Dundas-street,

Burgess Township lies to the northward of the township of Bastard.

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C.

Cabot's Head is very a large promontory running into lake Huron, west of Gloucester, or Matchedash bay, and embays a large part of that lake at its easternmost extremity, stretching itself towards the Manitou islands.

Caistor Township, in the county of Lincoln, lies between Binbrook and Gainsborough, and is watered by the river Welland.

Grand Calumet, on the Ottawa river, on the south side, above the Portage de Montagne.

Caledonia Township, in the county of Prescott, is on the south, and in the rear of Longueïl's seigniory, ascending the Ottawa, or Grand river.

Calumet, Pointe au, on lake Superior, on the north shore, the first point west of river du Chêne, between which places the coast, consisting of perpendicular rocks, is dangerous.

Cambridge Township, in the county of Stormont, lies to the south, and in the rear of Clarence.

Camden East, the township of, in the midland district, lies northerly of Ernest-town.

Camden Township, in the county of Kent, called also Camden West, lies on the north side of the river Thames, opposite to Howard.

Canada, or the province of Quebec. By the Royal Proclamation of the 7th of October, 1763, this province was bounded on the east by the river St. John, and from thence, by a line drawn from

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the head of that river through lake St. John, to the south end of lake Nipissing; from whence the line, crossing the river St. Lawrence and lake Champlain in the 45th parallel of north latitude, passes along the high lands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the sea; and also along the north coast of the Baye de Chaleurs, and the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape des Rosiers; and from thence, crossing the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, by the west end of the island of Anticosti, terminates at the river St. John.

An Act of Parliament passed in 1774, has removed the northern and western limits of the province of Quebec, adding to its jurisdiction all the lands comprised between the northern bounds of New York, the western line of Pennsylvania, the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the southern boundaries of Hudson's Bay Company.

Canada Upper, commences at a stone boundary on the north bank of the lake St. Francis, at the cove west of Pointe au Bodet, in the limit between the township of Lancaster and the seigniory of New Longueïl; running along the said limit in the direction of north thirty-four degrees west, to the westernmost angle of the seigniory of New Longueïl; thence along the north-western boundary of the seigniory of Vaudreüil, running north 25 degrees east, until it strikes the Ottawa river, and ascends by it into lake Tomiscanning; and from the head of that lake by a line

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drawn due north, until it strikes the boundary line of Hudson's Bay, including all that territory to the westward and southward of the said line, to the utmost extent of the country known by the name of Canada.

This province is divided into districts, counties, and townships. *(See the Table, facing page 39.)*

The counties send 25 representatives to the provincial parliament.

Canard's River empties itself into the Detroit river, at the Huron corn-fields, somewhat below Fighting Island. About four miles up this river are excellent mill seats, to which loaded boats can go. There is a fine limestone quarry in the rear of the corn-fields, nearly in the centre of the Huron reserve.

Cardinal, Pointe au, on the river St. Lawrence, lower down than Point Gallo, in Edwardsburgh.

Canise Island, in the north-east part of lake Simcoe.

Carleton County, in the district of Johnstown, lies between the county of Grenville and the Ottawa river, and contains, at present, only the township of Nepean.

Carleton Island lies near to Grand Island, opposite to Kingston, and nearest the south shore, where lake Ontario descends into the St. Lawrence. Kingston garrison furnishes a detachment to this place.

Carribou Island, in Muddy lake, between Rocky Point and Frying Pan Island.

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Castle Point, in Traverse Bay, lake Ontario, lies between Tower Point and Point Traverse.

Cat Island, or Isle au Chat, in the river St. Lawrence.

Cataraqui, now called Kingston.

Cataraqui Petit, nearly in the centre of the township of Kingston, opposite to Isle la Forêt.

Cataraqui, Isle de Petit, off the north part of Isle la Forêt, opposite to the township of Kingston.

Catfish Creek, or river à la Chaudiere, or Kettle Creek.

Catfish Island lies at the west end of Long Reach, in the bay of Quinté.

Cauchois Isle, now called Howe Island, by Proclamation, the 16th of July, 1792.

Cedar Creek runs into lake Erie, near the east end of the two connected townships, and is sometimes called Cedar river.

Cedar Island, a little below Kingston, lies off the mouth of Hamilton Cove, is rocky, and not fit for cultivation.

Cedres, Petite Isle aux, see Cedar Island.

Celeron Isle lies at the entrance of Detroit river, a little south of Grosse Isle; is small, and unimproved.

Charlottenburgh, the township of, is on the river St. Lawrence, and in the county of Glengary, being the second township in ascending.

Charlotteville Township, in the county of Norfolk, lies west of Woodhouse, and fronts Long Point bay.

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Chatron River empties itself into lake Superior on the north-east shore, to the northward of river de Montreal.

Chasse, Riviere de la belle, runs into the river St. Lawrence about two miles below Isle Rapid Plat.

Chat Lake is part of the Ottawa river above lake Chaudiere, and rather less.

Chat, Isle au, in the river St. Lawrence, opposite to the township of Osnabruck, contains from 100 to 150 acres. The soil is good.

Chatham Township, in the county of Kent, lies to the northward of the Thames, opposite Harwich.

Chaudiere Falls, on the Ottawa river, 36 feet high. They are a little above the mouth of the river Radeau, and below lake Chaudiere.

Chaudiere Lake is formed by the widening of the Ottawa river, above the mouth of the river Radeau, and below lake Chat.

Chaudiere, Riviere à la, or Catfish creek, runs into lake Erie, west of Long Point.

Cheboutéquion is one of the lakes on the communication between lake Simcoe and the Rice lake.

Chenal Ecarté Isle, near the entrance of the river St. Clair, into lake St. Clair, east of Harsan's island; it contains about 300 acres of arable land; the other parts are meadow and marsh.

Chenal Ecarté, Isle de, in the river St. Lawrence, opposite the township of Cornwall, contains from seven to eight hundred acres; the soil is good.

Chenal Ecarté River runs nearly parallel to the

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river Thames, and empties itself at the entrance of river St. Clair, into lake St. Clair.

Chêne, Isle du, in lake Ontario, lies off the easterly shore of Marysburgh, and close to the land.

Chêne, Pointe au, on the river St. Lawrence, lies east of River de la Traverse, and nearly opposite to St. Regis.

Chêne, Portage du, on the Ottawa river, immediately below lake Chaudiere.

Chêne, Riviere du, runs into the bay of Michipicoten, lake Superior, west of river Michipicoten.

Chevreaux, Pointe aux, on the north shore of lake Ontario, and to the eastward of the river Gannaraskee.

Chippewa Creek, (or Chippewa river,) called the Welland, by Proclamation, the 16th of July, 1792, discharges itself into the river Niagara a little below the great falls; it is a fine canal, without falls, of forty miles in length.

Claies, Lake aux, now lake Simcoe, is situated between York and Gloucester bay, on lake Huron; it has a few small islands, and several good harbours.

Clarence Township, in the county of Stormont, is the fifth township as you ascend the Ottawa river.

Clarke Township, in the county of Durham, lies to the west of Hope, and fronts lake Ontario.

Clinton Township, in the county of Lincoln, lies west of Louth, and fronts lake Ontario.

Cochela, an island in lake Huron, lying between the south-easterly end of the Manitou islands, and the north main.

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Cochon, Isle au, a small island between Kingston, Gage island, and Wolfe island; nearest to the latter.

Colchester Township, in the county of Essex, is situated upon lake Erie, and lies between Malden and Gosfield.

Cooke's Bay, on the south side of lake Simcoe. Holland's river discharges itself into the head of this bay.

Coote's Paradise, is a large marsh lying within Burlington bay, and abounding in game.

Coppermine Point, in the east end of lake Superior, in the vicinity of which, some years ago, an attempt was made to dig for copper ore, but soon after abandoned. This place is nearly northeast and by north from Point Mamonce, and between it and the mouth of the river Montreal.

Cornwall, the Township of, in the county of Stormont, is situated upon the river St. Lawrence, and the third township in ascending the river.

Cramahe Township, in the county of Northumberland, lies west of Murray, and fronts lake Ontario.

Credit River, or River Credit, discharges itself into lake Ontario, between the head of that lake and York, in the Missassaga territory. It is a great resort for these and other Indian tribes, and abounds in fish.

Creuse River. Part of the Ottawa river is so called, above les Allumets.

Cris, Big and Little. Two points on the north

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shore on lake Superior, east of isle Grange, and surrounded by islands; between these points is a noted and safe harbour.

Crosby Township, in the county of Leeds, lies to the northward of Leeds, and to the westward of Bastard.

Crowland Township, in the county of Lincoln, lies west of Willoughby, and is watered by the Welland, or Chippewa.

Cumberland Township lies in the county of Russel, and is the sixth township in ascending the Ottawa river.

Cunningham's Island is situated at the western end of lake Erie, south-westerly of the Bass islands, and southerly of Ship island.

D.

Darling Island, the largest of two islands in the entrance of lake Simcoe.

Darlington Township, in the county of Durham, lies to the west of Clarke, and fronts upon lake Ontario.

Delaware Township, in the county of Middlesex, lies on the east side of the river Thames, on the plains above the Delaware village of Indians.

Dereham Township, in the county of Oxford, lies to the west of, and adjoining to, Norwich.

Detour, the entrance into lake Huron from Muddy lake, to the south and west of St. Joseph's island.

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Detour, on the north shore of lake Huron, lies a little to the east of the isles au Serpent.

Detour Point, is on the west main, in the strait made by St. Joseph's island, leading from Muddy lake to lake Huron.

Detroit, is in about 42 degrees 14 minutes of north latitude, and 82 degrees 33 minutes of west longitude. The French called it Fort Pontchartrain. It has accommodation for a regiment, and it consists of three parts; the town, the citadel, and fort Lanoult.

Detroit, turn of Little, is the eastern-most thereof, on the north shore of lake Superior.

Detroit, Little, on the north coast of lake Superior, west of Isle Grange.

Detroit, Petit, in the upper St. Lawrence. See the Narrows of Escott.

Detroit, le Petit, on the Ottawa river, is below the upper main forks of the Ottawa river.

Diable, Isles au, in the river St. Lawrence, lie between the Isle au Long Sault, and the township of Osnabruck.

Don River, in the East riding of the county of York, discharges itself into York harbour.

Dorchester Mount, is that ridge of mountain running through the county of Lincoln, parallel to lake Ontario, and is supposed to be a spur of the Alleghany.

Dorchester Township, in the county of Middlesex, lies west of, and adjoining to, Dereham, fronting the river Thames.

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Dover Township, in the county of Kent, lies on the north side of the Thames, opposite to Raleigh.

Dublin, now called the township of York; which see.

Dubois Lac, lies between 98 and 100 degrees west longitude from Greenwich, and between the 48th and 50th parallels of north latitude; it lies to the westward of lake la Pluie, and receives the waters of that lake, by river la Pluie, which are carried off again by the river Winipique into the great lake Winitapa, or Winipique, and from thence into Hudson's Bay. This lake contains some islands; it has also a back communication with lake la Pluie, to the northward, by inferior streams.

Duck Cove, on lake Ontario, in Marysburgh, on the east shore, between Isle du Chêne and Tower Point.

Duck Islands, called the Real Ducks, in lake Ontario, lie between Wolfe island and Point Traverse.

Duck Islands, in lake Ontario, lie off Point Traverse, and north-easterly of it, not far from the Point. These are called the False Ducks.

Duck Islands, are situated between Muddy lake and Huron, southerly and easterly of St. Joseph's island.

Duck Point, on lake Ontario, in the township of Murray, is the first point west of the Portage that leads from the head of the bay of Quinté to the lake.

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Duffin's Creek runs into lake Ontario in the township of Pickering (east of the river of Easy Entrance,) and is remarkable for the quantity of salmon which resort to it.

Dundas County is bounded on the east by the county of Stormont, on the south by the river St. Lawrence, on the west by the easternmost boundary line of the townships of Edwardsburgh and Gower, and on the north by the townships of Osgoode and Russel. The county of Dundas comprehends all the islands near it in the river St. Lawrence. It sends one representative to the provincial parliament.

Dunwich Township, in the county of Middlesex, lies to the west of Southwold, having the river Thames for its north, and lake Erie for its south boundary.

Durham County is bounded on the east by the county of Northumberland; on the south by lake Ontario, until it meets the westernmost point of Long Beach; thence by a line running north 16 degrees west, until it intersects the southern boundary of a tract of land belonging to the Missasaga Indians; and thence along the said tract, parallel to lake Ontario, until it meets the northwesternmost boundary of the county of Northumberland.

The boundaries of this county were established by Proclamation the 16th July, 1792. It sends, in conjunction with the county of York, and the

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first Riding of the county of Lincoln, one representative to the provincial parliament.

Dyer's Island, in the head of the bay of Quinté, lies to the eastward of Missassaga island.

E.

East Bay, in Adolphustown, bay of Quinté, is where the forks of the north channel open, decending south-westerly from Hay bay.

East Lake lies between the townships of Marysburgh and Sophiasburgh, immediately to the north-east of little Sandy bay, on lake Ontario.

Eastern District, the, was originally constituted and erected into a district, by the name of the district of Lunenburgh, in the province of Quebec, by his Excellency Lord Dorchester's Proclamation of the 24th July, 1788, and was taken principally off the west end of the district of Montreal: it received its present name by an act of the Provincial Legislature. But the western part, containing the counties of Leeds, Grenville, and Carleton, now forms the district of Johnstown: it is bounded easterly by the province of Lower Canada; southerly by the river St. Lawrence; northerly by the Ottawa river; and westerly by the townships of Nepean, Gower, and Edwardsburgh.

Ecors, Grand, the high lands to the eastward of York.

Ecors, Petit, on the north shore of lake Ontario, east of Salmon river, and between it and the river Ganaraska.

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Edinburgh, now called the township of Pickering; which see.

Edwardsburgh Township, in the county of Grenville, is the seventh township in ascending the river St. Lawrence.

Elbow Island, in the north-westerly part of lake Superior, lies to the north-east of the Grand Portage, and westerly of Isle Maurepas.

Elizabeth Town, the township of, in the county of Leeds, is the ninth township in ascending the river St. Lawrence.

Elmsley Township, in the district of Johnstown, lies to the north, and in the rear of Kitley.

Epingles, les, on the south-west branch of the Ottawa river, above the main or upper forks, between portage à la Rose, and portage Parésseux, but nearest to the latter; it is nearly half way from the fork to the lake Nipissing portage.

Erie, Fort, in the township of Bertie, is in about 42 degrees 53 minutes and 17 seconds of north latitude. It has a barrack for troops, and a block-house. Lake Erie narrows here into the strait, which carries the waters over the great falls of Niagara: there is a good harbour here for vessels of any size.

Ernest Town, the township of, in the midland district, is the first township above Kingston, sheltered from lake Ontario by Amherst island, which lies in its front.

Essex County, is bounded on the east by the county of Middlesex; on the south by lake Erie;

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on the west by the river Detroit. It sends one representative to the Provincial Parliament.

Eturgeon Lac, see Sturgeon lake.

F.

Falls of Niagara. A stupendous cataract in the river Niagara, a little below where the river Welland or Chippewa joins the waters of the lakes.

Falls, Great, on the river Petite Nation.

Falls, Long, see the Long Sault.

Fighting Island, called by the French Grose Isle aux Dindes, lies about four miles below Detroit; it is valuable for pasture, but has very little wood; the Indians in the summer make it a place of encampment, and some of them plant a little corn: there is no other improvement on it. On the uppermost end of the island are vestiges of intrenchments, from behind the breastwork of which the Indians annoyed the British shipping as they passed, shortly after the reduction of Detroit.

Finch Township, in the county of Stormont, lies in the rear of Osnabruck, and to the west of Roxburg.

Flat Islands, lie towards the west end of the Manitou islands, and open to the straits of Michili mackinac, upon lake Huron.

Flamborough Township, distinguished by east and west Flamborough, in the West Riding of the county of York, lies west of the Missasaga lands, and fronts Dundas-street.

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Foin, Point au, in the river St. Lawrence, the first above river à la vielle Galette in Edwardsburgh.

Force, Isle de la, a very small island off the southwest point of isle Tonti.

Foreland, North, (formerly called Long Point,) on lake Erie; which see.

Foreland, South, (formerly called Point Pelé,) on the north shore of lake Erie, west of Landguard. There is good anchorage for vessels on either side of the point, which runs out a considerable distance, but the best is on the east side, in clay bottom. Near the extremity of the point, and on the east side, is a pond, where boats in general may enter, and be secure from most winds. A long reef runs out from the point.

Forêt, Isle au, now called Gage Island, by Proclamation, 16th July, 1792. See Gage Island.

Forêt, Isle la. See Isle de la Force.

Forks of the Bay of Quinté, where the East Bay unites with the North Channel, a little to the northward of Grand Bay.

Fort Amherst. See Amherstburgh.

Fort George; the military post and garrison on the heights above Navy Hall, at the entrance of Niagara river, in the township of Niagara, in the county of Lincoln.

Francis Island is in the north part of lake Simcoe.

Francis, Lake St. is that part of the river St. Lawrence, which, widening above the *Coteau de*

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Luc, loses its current, and becomes a long and narrow lake.

François River runs south-west from lake Nipissing into lake Huron: it has several portages; that nearest to lake Nipissing is called Portage de Trois Chaudiers, in length about half a mile.

Frederick Point is on the east side of Kingston harbour, and on the west side of Haldimand Cove, which is made by it and Point Henry.

Fredericksburgh Township, in the county of Lenox, lies to the west of Ernest Town, in the Bay of Quinté.

French River. See river François.

Frenchman's Creek, in the county of Lincoln, discharges itself into the river Niagara, in the township of Bertie, a few miles below Fort Erie.

Frenchmen's River, or French river, or River François.

Frontenac County, is bounded on the east by the county of Leeds; on the south by lake Ontario; and on the west by the townships of Ernest-town, Camden, and Sheffield.

The boundaries of this county were established by Proclamation, the 16th July, 1792. It sends, in conjunction with the county of Leeds, one representative to the provincial parliament.

Frontenac Fort, now comprehended within the town of Kingston, is just to be discovered from its remains, and an old fosse near the present barracks.

Frying-pan Island, in Muddy-lake, to the northward of Pointe de Tour.

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G.

Gage Island, lies off Kingston, in lake Ontario, between Amherst island and Wolfe island.

Gainsborough Township, in the county of Lincoln, lies between Pelham and Caistor, and fronts Welland, or Chippewa.

Galette, on the river St. Lawrence, in Edwardsburgh.

Galette, Riviere à la vielle, runs into the river St. Lawrence, above isle Fort Levi.

Gallop, Pointe au, on the north shore of the river St. Lawrence, just below Hospital island, in Edwardsburgh.

Galloos, les, or Gallops, on the river St. Lawrence, are the Rapids off Pointe Galloppe, in Edwardsburgh.

Gananoqui River discharges itself into the river St. Lawrence, in the township of Leeds. As high as the first Rapid, the shore is bold, and the water deep: there is an excellent harbour in the mouth of the river; the water is from 12 to 15 feet deep in the channel, and the current is very slow. This river was called the Thames, before the division of the province of Quebec.

Ganaraska River, by some called Pemetescoutiang, runs into lake Ontario, on the north side, eastward of the Petit Ecors, and west of Pointe aux Chevaux. From the mouth of this river is a carrying-place of about eleven miles to the Rice lake, through an excellent country for making a road.

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Geneter, Isle au, in the river St. Lawrence, lies a little above Isle au Chat.

Geneva Lake, called Burlington Bay by Proclamation, 16th July, 1792.

George Lake is situated below the Falls of St. Mary, and to the northward of Muddy lake; it is about 25 miles long, and has very shallow water.

Gibraltar Point is the western extremity of a sand bank, which forms the harbour of York, and upon which blockhouses are erected for its defence.

Glanford Township, in the county of Lincoln, is situated between Ancaster, Barton, Binbrook, and the six nations of Indians; sometimes called the Grand River lands, now the county of Haldimand.

Glasgow, now called the township of Scarborough, is in the East riding of the county of York.

Glengary County is bounded on the east by the line that divides Upper from Lower Canada; on the south by the river St. Lawrence; on the west by the county of Stormont; and on the north by the county of Prescott. Glengary county comprehends all the islands nearest to it in the river St. Lawrence. The greater part of it fronts the St. Lawrence. It sends two representatives to the provincial parliament.

Gloucester, on lake Huron, (formerly called Matchedash.)

Gloucester Fort, or Pointe aux Pins, the first point on the north shore in the narrows leading from lake Superior towards the falls of St. Mary.

Gloucester Township, in the county of Russel, is

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the seventh township in ascending the Ottawa river; it lies eastward also of and adjoining the river Radeau.

Gorgontua, a remarkable high rock on the north shore of lake Superior, lying at a small distance, and southerly of the point which forms Michipicoten Bay, to the southward and eastward; the rock is hollow, with an opening into it.

Gosfield Township, in the county of Essex, is situated upon lake Erie, and lies west of Mersea.

Gower Township lies on the west side of the river Radeau, and is the second township in ascending that river.

Grand Bay, in the bay of Quinté, lies immediately below the main forks.

Grand Isle, now called Wolfe Island, by Proclamation, 16th July, 1792, is situated between Cataraqui and Carlton Island, where lake Ontario falls into the river St. Lawrence.

Grand Marsh, in the western district, lies in the rear of the parishes of l'Assomption and Petite Côte, on the Detroit, and communicates with lake St. Clair, opposite to Peach Island, and with the strait opposite to Fighting island.

Grand River, (lake Erie,) called the Ouse, by Proclamation, the 16th July, 1792, rises in the Missasaga country, and running through the West Riding of the county of York, and the county of Haldimand, discharges itself into lake Erie, between Wainfleet and Rainham.

Grand, or *Ottawa River*, in that channel which

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carries the waters of lake Tomiscanning till they make a junction with those of the St. Lawrence, a little above Montreal. This river is the northern boundary of Upper Canada, and the route which is taken by the Lower Canada traders, to the north-west; there are a great many rapids on this communication.

Grange, Isle, near the north shore of lake Superior, west of the Cris Points; and in front of Grange Bay.

Grange River empties itself into a bay of that name on the north shore of lake Superior, west of the Cris. This river leads to *Nepigon,* a place which was formerly remarkable for furnishing the best beaver and martin, and was the farthest advanced post of the French traders, at the time that Great Britain conquered Canada.

Grantham Township, in the county of Lincoln, lies west of Niagara, and fronting lake Ontario.

Grasse, Baye de, on the north shore of lake Ontario, lies to the eastward of Point aux Chevaux.

Gravel Point, on lake Ontario, in Marysburgh, lies between St. Peter's Bay and Point Traverse.

Graves Island, in the south-east part of lake Simcoe.

Gravois, Pointe au, is the west point of the little Detroit, on the north coast of lake Superior.

Gravois, Riviere au, in the Missassaga land, on the north shore of lake Ontario, runs into that lake, between Burlington Bay and River au Credai.

Great Island, or *Grand Isle,* in the river Nia-

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gara, is situated in front of the township of Willoughby, and is of considerable size; below it is Navy Island.

Great Cape, on the north side, where lake Superior descends into the narrows of the fall St. Mary.

Green Point, in the bay of Quinté, is the north point in Sophiasburgh, and lays opposite to John's Island.

Grenville County is bounded on the east by the county of Dundas; on the south by the river St. Lawrence; on the west by the townships of Elizabeth Town, Kitley, and Elmsley, and on the north by the county of Carleton. The county of Grenville comprehends all the Islands near to it in the river St. Lawrence.

It sends one representative to the provincial parliament.

Grey's River empties itself into lake Simcoe, on the east side.

Grimsby Township, in the county of Lincoln, lies west of Clinton, and fronts lake Ontario.

Grosse Isle. This island is situated in the river Detroit, and lies a little way lower down than Grosse Isle aux d'Indes, but close to the west shore; it contains several thousand acres of excellent land, and plenty of good wood; is in a high state of improvement; a number of farmers are settled there, who possess large quantities of cleared land.

Grosse Isle aux d'Indes, called Fighting island.

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Grosse, Isle la, (so called by the Canadians,) is the same as Michilimackinac.

Gull Island lies among the Duck islands, off Point Traverse, in lake Ontario, and is one of the southernmost of the groupe.

Gwillimbury Township, in the home district, lies on lake Simcoe, where Yonge-street meets Holland's river.

H.

Haldimand County, is in the District of Niagara, and contains the Six Nations Lands, south of Dundas-street, it is watered by the river Ouse, or Grand river.

Haldimand Cove is a little to the eastward of Kingston harbour, and made by the Points Frederick and Henry. On the west side of this cove is the King's dock-yard, and provisions, stores, wharf, &c.

Haldimand Point. See Point Frederick.

Haldimand Township, in the county of Northumberland, lies to the west of Cramahé, and fronts lake Ontario.

Hallowell Township, in the county of Prince Edward, is a new township, formed out of the townships of Marysburgh and Sophiasburgh; it lies at the southern part of the county, open to lake Ontario.

Hamilton Cove is a little to the east of Haldimand Cove, and separated from it by Point Henry. Cedar island is off the mouth of this cove.

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Hamilton Point, the east point which makes Hamilton Cove, having Point Henry on the west.

Hamilton Township, in the county of Northumland, lies to the westward of Haldimand, having lake Ontario in its front, and the Rice lake in its rear.

Hare Island lies at the west end of Hay bay, in the bay of Quinté.

Harsen's Island, near the entrance of the river St. Clair, in lake St. Clair, east of Thompson's island; it contains near three hundred acres of land fit for culture; the other parts of it are meadow and marsh.

Harwich Township, in the western district, lies to the west of Howard, having lake Erie to the south, and the river Thames to the north.

Hastings County is bounded on the east by the county of Lenox; on the south by the bay of Quinté, and on the west by the county of Northumberland. This county comprehends all the islands near it in the bay of Quinté and river Trent. The greater part of the county fronts the bay of Quinté.

It sends, in conjunction with the counties of Northumberland and Lenox (excepting Adolphus-Town,) one representative to the provincial parliament.

Hawkesbury Township, in the county of Glengary, lies on the Ottawa river, adjoining to Lower Canada.

Hay Bay, in the township of Fredericksburgh,

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running south-westerly into East bay, makes the fork of the north channel of the bay of Quinté.

Henry Point is the east point of Haldimand Cove, which is formed by it and Point Frederick on the west.

Herbes, Pointe aux, on the north shore of lake St. Francis, lies east of the river aux Raisins.

Hesse, since called the western district by an act of the provincial legislature, in the first session.

Hinchinbroke Township, in the county of Frontinac, to the north of Portland and west of Bedford.

Hog Island, below Peach island, is situated in the strait of Detroit, where it opens into lake St. Clair; the lower end of it is about two miles above Detroit; it contains about 300 acres of land, fit for tillage, and a large quantity of marsh and meadow land. It has some wood on it; the land is low, but valuable for pasturage, is well improved, and contains in all about 1700 statute acres.

Holland's River runs from the south-west, and empties itself into Cook's bay, lake Simcoe.

Home District, the, was originally constituted and erected into a district, by the name of the district of Nassau, in the province of Quebec, by his Excellency Lord Dorchester's Proclamation, of the 24th of July, 1788; it received its present name by an act of the provincial legislature: it is now bounded easterly by a line running northward from between Whitby and Darlington townships, on the lake Ontario, to Talbot river, and from thence to the lake Nipissing, westerly by the

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London district, and on the south by the district of Niagara and the lake Ontario.

Hope Township, in the county of Durham, lies to the west of Hamilton, and fronts lake Ontario.

Hope's Cove, one of the principal harbours in the Bass islands, lake Erie, close to St. George's island.

Hocquart Isle, in lake Superior, lies southerly of Michipicoten bay, and northerly of isle St. Ann.

Horn, Cape, is on the east main, at the north end of Muddy lake, and at the entrance of the strait that leads from lake George; to the northward of it, in the strait, are high rocks.

Hospital Island, in the river St. Lawrence, in front of the township of Edwardsburgh, contains about 100 acres; it lies immediately above Point au Gallop.

Houghton Township, in the county of Norfolk, lies west of Walsingham, on the lake Erie.

Howard Township, in the county of Kent, lies west of Orford; it is watered on the north by the Thames, and on the south by lake Erie.

Howe Island, lies in the river St. Lawrence, between Wolfe Island and Pittsburgh.

Humber River, in the East Riding of the county of York, empties itself into lake Ontario, a little to the westward of the old fort Toronto.

Humberstone Township, in the county of Lincoln, lies between Bertie and Wainfleet, and fronts lake Erie.

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Hungerford Township, in the county of Hastings, lies in the rear and to the northward of the Mohawk tract.

Huntingdon Township, in the county of Hastings, lies in the rear and to the northward of Thurlow.

J.

Jervois, River au, or Knagg's Creek, falls into the Detroit river, near the town of Sandwich.

Industry Point, or Morgan's Point, on the north shore of lake Erie, west of Sugar Loaf.

Joechims, l'Etang des, on the Ottawa river, is below the river de Moine.

John's Island, in the bay of Quinté, opposite to the Mohawk settlement, west of Richmond.

Johnson Point, on lake St. Francis, in the township of Charlottenburgh, lies westward of River aux Raisins.

Johnstown, New, in the township of Cornwall, is situated upon the river St. Lawrence, below the Long Sault, to the northward of Grand Isle St. Regis: and is now called Cornwall.

Johnstown, in the township of Edwardsburgh, is situated upon the river St. Lawrence, above the uppermost rapids in ascending to lake Ontario.

Iroquois, Pointe aux on the river St. Lawrence six or seven miles above the Rapid plat, in the township of Matilda.

Ivrogne Point, in the river St. Lawrence, in

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front of the township of Edwardsburgh, lies a little below Isle du Fort Levi, on the north shore.

K.

Kamanestigoyan, on the west shore of lake Superior, now called the Grand Portage.

Katabokokonk (or river of Easy Entrance,) empties itself into lake Ontario, in the township of Pickering.

Kempenfelt's Bay, on the west side of lake Simcoe.

Kent County is in the western district, is bounded by the county of Middlesex in the London district on the east, by the county of Essex on the west, and by the lake Erie on the south. It sends two representatives to the provincial parliament.

Kenyon Township, in the county of Glengary, is in the rear of Charlottenburgh.

Ketche Sepee, or Great River, now called the Nen.

Kettle River, or riviere à la Chaudiere, rises in a long marsh, towards the river Thames, and running southerly, discharges itself into lake Erie, west of the carrying-place, out of the bay of Long Point, having at times five feet and a half water on its bar; this river has sufficient water for boats, many miles upwards; its entrance is only 25 feet wide.

Kiasan Point, on the south shore of lake Superior, lies about half way between West bay and

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the entrance to the falls of St. Mary, and is situated south-east of isle Philippeaux.

King Township, in the East Riding of the county of York, lies to the northward of Vaughan, on the west of Yonge-street, and opposite to Whitchurch.

Kingston is in about 44 degrees 8 minutes of north latitude, and 76 degrees 41 minutes of west longitude, is situated at the head of the St. Lawrence, on the north shore, opposite Wolfe island. It occupies the site of old Fort Frontenac, was laid out in the year 1784, and is now of considerable size. It has a barrack for troops, a house for the commanding officer, an hospital, several storehouses, and an episcopal church of the established religion. The ruins of the French works are yet to be seen, as well as that of a breast-work thrown up by General Bradstreet, on the east side of the town. It has an excellent harbour, where the King's shipping on lake Ontario, for the most part, winter. The brigades of batteaux from Montreal, with stores and provisions, ship them at this place for Niagara. The garrison furnishes a detachment to Carlton island.

The gaol and court-house for the Midland district was established at this place by an act of the provincial legislature, during the first session. The courts of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace are holden here, the second Tuesday in April and October, annually.

Kingston Township is the fourteenth uppermost

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township in ascending the river St. Lawrence. It is in the county of Frontenac, and lies partly open to lake Ontario.

Kitley Township, in the county of Leeds, lies to the eastward of, and adjoining to Bastard.

Killikokin Point, in Sophiasburgh, bay of Quinté, lies opposite to the Mohawk settlement.

Knagg's Creek, or river au Jervois; which see.

L.

Lac, Pointe du, the westernmost point as you descend into lake St. Francis, on the north side of the river St. Lawrence.

Lancaster, the Township of, is in the county of Glengary, on the river St. Lawrence, and the lowest in the provinces adjoining to Lower Canada.

Landing, West, now called Queenstown; which see.

Landguard, on lake Erie, so called by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, 23d October, 1795, its former name being Pointe aux Pins; this place is in latitude about 42 degrees 7 minutes 15 seconds north; variation 2 degrees 48 minutes westerly. There is a pond at the back of the Point, the entrance to which has sometimes four feet and a half water on the bar; on the bank of the pond is an old Indian village, from whence there is a good path to the river Thames.—There is a great resort of Indians to this place in the spring, induced by the quantity of fish and

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fowl that may be taken here at that season. This Point is about twenty miles, or upwards, east of the South Foreland, and bears the only pine timber on this coast.

Lansdown Township, in the county of Leeds, is the eleventh township in ascending the river St. Lawrence.

La Tranche (or la Trenche) called the Thames by Proclamation, the 16th July, 1792.

Leeds County is bounded on the east by the county of Grenville; on the south by the river St. Lawrence; and on the west by the boundary lines of Pittsburgh and Bedford. The county of Leeds comprehends all the islands in the river St. Lawrence, near to it. The greater part of it lies fronting the St. Lawrence.

It sends, in conjunction with the county of Frontenac, one representative to the provincial parliament.

Leeds Township, in the county of Leeds, is the twelfth township in ascending the river St. Lawrence. (See Addington and Lenox county.)

Levi, Isle du Fort, in the river St. Lawrence, in front of the township of Edwardsburgh. On this island are the ruins of a French fortification.

Lincoln County is divided into four ridings; the first riding is bounded on the west by the county of York; on the south by the county of Haldemand, or lands of the Six Nations; thence by the river Welland to the south-east extremity of

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Gainsborough, thence northward to the lake Ontario, and thence along the south shore of lake Ontario until it meets the south-east boundary of the county of York.

The second riding is bounded on the west by the first riding; on the north by lake Ontario; on the east by the river Niagara; and on the south by the northern boundary of the townships, Pelham, Thorold, and Stamford.

The third riding is bounded on the east by the river Niagara; on the south by the Chippewa, or Welland; on the west by the eastern boundary of the first riding; and on the north by the southern boundary of the second riding.

The fourth riding is bounded on the east by the river Niagara; on the south by lake Erie; on the west by the Six Nations, or Haldimand county; and on the north by the river Welland, or Chippewa. This riding includes the islands comprised within the easternmost boundaries of the river Niagara.

The second and third riding send each one representative to the provincial parliament. The first riding sends one, in conjunction with the counties of Durham and York; and the fourth riding sends one in conjunction with the county of Norfolk.

Little Bay, on lake Ontario, the westernmost point of which is the boundary between the counties of Northumberland and Durham, and between the townships of Hamilton and Hope.

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London, District of, is between the Home district on the east, the western district on the west, the lake Erie on the south, and the lake Huron on the north.

London, the Township of, is situated on the main fork of the river Thames, in a central situation from the lakes Erie, Huron, and Ontario.

Long Reach is the communication from Hay bay to East bay, in the bay of Quinté.

Long Beach, on lake Ontario, the westernmost point of which is the boundary between the counties of Durham and York, and between the townships of Darlington and Whitby.

Lower Landing, or East Landing, on the river Niagara, is opposite to Queens-town, on the Niagara Fort side.

Long Lakes, the, are a chain of small lakes, extending westerly from the Grand Portage of lake Superior towards Rain lake.

Long Point, on lake Erie, now called the North Foreland, is that long beach or sandbank, stretching forth into lake Erie from the township of Walsingham, and forming the deep bay of Long Point. It is upwards of twenty miles long. From the head of the bay there is a carrying place across, over a flat sand, about eight chains distance, into lake Erie, which sometimes is sufficiently overflowed to be used as a passage for small boats.

Long Point is the southernmost point of Isle Tonti, running out and making a small bay, opposite to which there is a little island.

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Long Sault, Isle au, in the river St. Lawrence, and in front of the township of Osnabruck, contains from 1000 to 1500 acres; the soil is good.

Longueïl Township, or Seigniory of Point à l'Orignal, in the county of Glengary, is the second in ascending the Ottawa river.

Loughborough Township, in the county of Frontenac, lies in the rear, and to the north of Kingston.

Louth Township, in the county of Lincoln, lies to the west of Grantham, and fronts lake Ontario.

Lunenburgh, since called the Eastern District, by an act of the provincial legislature, in the first session.

Lynn River, in the county of Norfolk, rises in the township of Windham, and running from thence southerly through the township of Woodhouse, empties itself into lake Erie, where it has about three feet water on the bar; it is a good harbour for batteaux.

Lyon's Creek, in the county of Lincoln, discharges itself into Chippewa river, in the township of Willoughby, not far above the mouth of that river.

M.

Maidstone Township lies between Sandwich and Rochester, upon lake St. Clair.

Malden Township, in the county of Essex, is situated at the mouth of Detroit river, on the east

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side of the strait, having Colchester to the east, and the Hurons to the north.

Malahide Township is between Yarmouth and Bayham townships on the lake Erie.

Maligne, Grande Pointe, on the river St. Lawrence, is a little above Petite Pointe Maligne, and opposite to the grand island of St. Regis.

Maligne, la Petite Pointe, on the north shore of the river St. Lawrence, not far above the lower end of Grand Isle St. Regis.

Mamonce and Little Mamonce, at the eastern extremity of lake Superior, between the coppermines and Point aux Rables.

Manitoualin, or Manitou islands, q. v. (in lake Huron.)

Manitou Islands are a number of islands towards the northern shore of lake Huron, stretching from the vicinity of Cabot's Head north-westerly across the lake, to lake George, below the falls of St. Mary.

Marais Grande, lies in the north-east part of the township of Clinton, on lake Ontario.

Marandier Point, on the north side of lake St. Francis, east of Pointe aux Herbes, in the township of Lancaster.

Markham Township, in the East Riding of the county of York, fronts Yonge-street, and lies to the northward of York and Scarborough: here are good mills, and a thriving settlement of Germans.

Marlborough Township, in the county of Gren-

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ville, lies to the northward of Oxford, and is watered by the Radeau.

Marsh Creek runs southerly through the township of Malden, and empties itself into lake Erie, having at times four feet and a half water on its bar.

Mary's, Point St. in the river St. Lawrence, is immediately above the Grand Remou.

Marysburgh Township, in the county of Prince Edward, is situated at the eastern end of the peninsula which forms the bay of Quinté, and lies open to lake Ontario, on the south.

Mataouaschie River runs into the Ottawa river, above the river du Rideau.

Matchedash, or Gloucester; which see.

Matilda Township, in the county of Dundas, is the sixth township in ascending the river St. Lawrence.

Maurepas Isle, in the northerly part of lake Superior, lies about half way between Elbow Island, and the bay of Michipicoten.

Mecklenburgh, (see Midland District.)

Mersea Township, in the county of Essex, lies on lake Erie, west of Romney.

Michilimackinack is in about 45 degrees 48 minutes and 34 seconds of north latitude, and is called by the Canadians la Grose Isle; it is situated in the strait which joins the lakes Huron and Michigan.

Midland District was originally erected into a district by the name of the district of Mecklen-

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burgh, in the province of Quebec, by his Excellency Lord Dorchester's Proclamation, of the 24th July, 1788; it received its present name by an act of the provincial legislature; is now bounded on the east by a line passing from near the mouth of the river Gananoqui; on the west of Leeds and Crosby townships, and thence to the Allumettes on the Grand river; on the south by the river St. Lawrence and lake Ontario; and on the west by a line passing from the mouth of the river Trent, at the head of the bay of Quinté, to the Ottawa river, which river is its northern boundary.

Middle Island, is small, and situated east of the Bass islands, and northerly of Ship island and Cunningham's island, in lake Erie.

Middlesex County, in the London District, is bounded on the east by the counties of Oxford and Norfolk, on the south by the lake Ontario, on the west by the county of Kent, and northward by the river Thames.

Middle Sister, a small island, at the west end of lake Erie, situated between the East Sister and West Sister.

Middle-town, or Middleton Township, in the county of Norfolk north of Walsingham.

Miliquean Creek, running northerly, discharges itself into the southernmost part of lake Simcoe, and is now called Holland's river.

Milles Isles, les, or Thousand Isles, in the river St. Lawrence, are a group of small islands lying opposite the townships of Leeds and Lansdown.

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Milk Rockes, Isle au, contains from six to seven hundred acres, the soil is good; it lies partly above and partly parallel to Isle Chenal Ecarté, in the *river St. Lawrence*.

Minatte, Isle de, on the north coast of lake Superior, is situated near to, and easterly of, the Grande Portage, extending to Thunder bay.

Missassaga Island, lies opposite the mouth of the river Trent, and about the same distance from the portage at the head of the bay of Quinté.

Missassaga Point, in the township of Niagara, lies on the west side of the entrance of the river Niagara, and opposite to the fortress of Niagara.

Missassaga River, runs into lake Huron, between le Serpent and Thessalon river, on the north shore.

Michipicoten Bay, in the north-east part of lake Superior; it is somewhat sheltered southerly and westerly from lake Superior, by point Gorgontua and the island of Michipicoten.

Michipicoten Isle, on the north-east part of lake Superior, at the entrance of a bay of the same name.

Michipicoten River, running south-westerly, discharges itself into the head of a bay of the same name, in the north-east part of lake Superior. There is a portage from the sources of this river to another, which falls into *James's Bay*.

Mohawk Bay, in Fredericksburgh, bay of Quinté, lies opposite to the Mohawk settlement, and close to the mouth of the river Appanné.

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Mohawk Settlement, bay of Quinté, is west of Richmond, and comprehended between the river Shannon and Bowen's creek.

Mohawk Village, on the Grand River, or Ouse, is the principal village of the Six Nations, in the tract purchased from the Missassaga nation for them by his present Majesty, on account of their loyalty and attachment during the late war, in which they lost their possessions on the Mohawk river. This is the residence of their principal chief, Captain Joseph Brant. The village is beautifully situated, has a neat church, with a steeple, a school house, and a council house; and not far from it is a grist and a saw mill. These buildings have, for the most part, been erected by government, who now pay a miller, a schoolmaster, and a blacksmith, for their services at the village; and the Society for propagating the Gospel make an allowance to a clergyman of the established church for occasional visits made to these tribes. The liturgy of the church of England has been translated into the Mohawk language, and printed for the use of the Six Nations Indians.

Moira River, runs into the bay of Quinté, near the south-west angle of the township of Thurlow.

Molla Shannon River, runs into the Ottawa river, in the township of Hawkesbury.

Montagne, Portage de, is on the Ottawa river, above lake Chat.

Montague Township, county of Grenville, lies to

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the northward of Wolford, and is washed by the river Radeau.

Montreal Isle, in the east end of lake Superior, is small, and situated between the mouths of the rivers Montreal and Charron, and near to the shore.

Montreal, River de, empties itself into the east end of lake Superior, a little to the northward of the copper mines, and south of river Charron.

Moravian Village, on the river Thames, is in the 4th township from its mouth; it is a regular built village, of one street, with indifferent wooden huts, and a small chapel; inhabited by Indians converted to the Moravian faith, and their pastors; near to this village are springs of petroleum.

Morgan Point, now called Point Industry.

Morpion Isle, a small island, in the river St. Lawrence, opposite to pointe à la Traverse.

Morpions, Isle aux, in the lake St. Francis, river St. Lawrence, a small rocky island, lying nearly opposite to point Mouillée, in the township of Lancaster.

Mouillé Pointe, on lake St. Francis, west of Pointe au Bodêt, in the township of Lancaster.

Moulenet, Isles au, in the river St. Lawrence, opposite the township of Osnabruck, are very small, and the soil tolerably good.

Mountain Township, in the county of Dundas, lies in the rear, and to the northward of Matilda.

Muddy Creek, rises in the township of Pelham, and runs into Chippewa Creek, through to township of Thorold, and the south-west part thereof.

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Muddy Lake, is situated between lake Huron and lake George; it is about twenty-five or thirty miles long, and not very wide; it has several small islands, of which St. Joseph's seems to be the principal.

Murray Township, in the county of Northumberland, lies to the northward of the isthmus which joins the county and peninsula of Prince Edward to the main. It is washed by the waters of lake Ontario, and the river Trent, as well as by those of the bay of Quinté.

N.

Nanticoke Creek, now called the river Waveney, empties itself into lake Erie, between Long Point and the Grand River.

Narrows, the, or petite Detroit, in the river St. Lawrence, is between Grenadier island and the township No. 10, or Escot, now included in Yonge.

Nassau. This is now called the Home district, by an act of the provincial legislature in their first session of parliament.

Navy Hall, in the township of Niagara, is about a mile from the town, on the bank of the river Niagara: the buildings here are considerably increased, and the new garison, building near it, is called Fort George.

Navy Island, above the Great Falls in the river Niagara, is situated just above the mouth of the river Chippewa, and below Grand Isle.

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Nelson Township, in the west Riding of the county of York, on the lake Ontario, near Burlington Bay.

Nen River, in the east riding of the county of York, rises several miles in the rear of York, and running southerly through the township of Markham, parts of Scarborough, and Pickering, empties itself into lake Ontario, east of the Highlands in Scarborough.

Nepean Township, in Johnstown district, is the eighth township in ascending the Ottawa river, and the first township on the west side of the river Radeau.

Newark, or *Nigara Town*, is situated on the west side, at the entrance of Niagara river, opposite to the fortress at Niagara, on lake Ontario.

This town was laid out in the year 1791, and the buildings commenced upon the arrival of his Excellency Lieut. Governor Major General Simcoe, in 1792. It contains now about one hundred and fifty houses, with a handsome stone church. The goal and court-house for the home district were erected, in this place, by an act of the provincial legislature in their first sessions. The courts of general quarter-sessions of the peace are holden here the second Tuesday in January, April, July, and October, annually, by the same authority.

The court of king's bench sits here. The first provincial parliament met at this place, and the public offices of government have been held, *pro tempore*, here. Navy Hall, which is situated on

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the west bank of the river, a little above the town, was the residence of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, during his stay at this place; the council house is about half way between the town and Navy Hall. The public offices are now removed to York.

Newark (now *Niagara*) *Township*, in the county of Lincoln, lies on the west side of Niagara river, immediately opposite to the fort.

Newcastle District is formed from, and is situated between, the Home and Midland District, and contains the counties of Durham and Northumberland.

Newcastle. This townplot is situated on the Presqu'isle de Quinté, extending into lake Ontario, from the easterly part of the township of Cramahé.

New River, afterwards called La Tranche, now the Thames, by Proclamation, 16th July, 1792.

Niagara, is in about 43 degrees 15 minutes and 47 seconds of north latitude, and 78 degrees 25 minutes of west longitude.

East Niagara, or the fort, is immediately opposite to the town of Newark, or West Niagara. See Newark.

Niagara, Little, or fort Schlasser, above the Great Falls, on the east side of Niagara river, opposite to the mouth of the river Welland.

Nicholas Island, formerly called Isle de Quinté, q. v.

Nipegon Lake, lies to the northward of lake Su-

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perior, about half way between it and Albany river, James's bay.

Norfolk County is bounded on the north by the county of Oxford, on the east by the county of Haldimand, on the south by lake Erie, and on the west by the county of Middlesex. It sends, in conjunction with the fourth riding of the county of Lincoln, one representative to the provincial parliament.

Norman, Marais, in the township of Newark, empties its waters into lake Ontario, about the centre of the township, west of Niagara fort, called the Four mile Pond.

North Channel, in the bay of Quinté, leads from John's Island, southerly, between the townships of Sophiasburgh, Fredericksburgh, and Adolphustown.

North Channel, between isle Tonti, in lake Ontario, and the main land.

Northumberland County is bounded on the east by the county of Hastings, and the carrying place of the Presqu'isle de Quinté; on the south by lake Ontario, until it meets the westernmost point of Little bay; thence by a line running north 16 degrees west, until it meets the southern boundary of a tract of land belonging to the Missassaga Indians, and thence along that tract, parallel to lake Ontario, until it meets the north-westernmost boundary of the county of Hastings. The county of Northumberland comprehends all the islands near to it, in lake Ontario and the bay of Quinté, and the greater part of it fronts lake Ontario.

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The boundaries of this county were established by Proclamation, the 16th July, 1792. It sends, in conjunction with the counties of Hastings and Lenox, excepting Adolphus town, one representative to the provincial parliament.

Norwich, now called the township of Whitby, on the north shore of lake Ontario; which see.

Norwich Township, in the county of Oxford, lies to the east of, and adjoining to, Dereham.

O.

Oak Point, in front of the township of Ernest town, between the King's mills and Tonagayon bay.

Ontario Fort. See Oswego.

Orford, the Township of, in the county of Kent, distinguished sometimes by Orford North and South, is the residence of the Moravians; it is bounded on the south by lake Erie, and watered by the Thames to the northward.

Orphan Island, in lake Ontario, lies off the east shore of Marysburgh, and near to it, in Traverse bay.

Orwell River, (formerly river à la Barbue,) rises in a long marsh towards the river Thames, and, running southerly, discharges itself into lake Erie, between Landguard and the North Foreland, having about two and a half feet water on its bar. There is water enough for a loaded boat to go three miles up this river. The land on each side in

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many places, consists of large rich flats, adjoining the river, which appear at times to have been overflowed; and on the adjacent highlands is a deep black soil.

Osgoode Township, in the county of Dundas, is the second township on the east side of the Radeau, in ascending that river.

Osnabruck Township, in the county of Stormont, is the fourth township in ascending the river St. Lawrence.

Osweigatchie, New, on the north side of the river St. Lawrence, is in the township of Augusta.

Oswego, is in about 43 degrees 20 minutes of north latitude, and 75 degrees 43 minutes of west longitude. It has barracks for troops; the works totally decayed, and is situated in the south-eastern angle of lake Ontario, where the river Oswego falls into that lake.

Oswego Creek, Great, in the county of Lincoln, runs into the river Welland, above the little Oswego creek, near the north-west part of the township of Wainfleet.

Oswego Creek, Little, in the county of Lincoln, runs into the river Welland, below the Great Oswego creek, near the north-west part of the township of Wainfleet.

Ottawa, or Grand river, q. v.

Otter's Head, a remarkable high rock, on the north shore of lake Superior, west of the river Rouge.

Oubesaoutegongs Point, in Sophiasburgh, bay of

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Quinté, is opposite to the peninsula in Thurlow.

Ouentaronk Lake, sometimes called Sinion, or Shiniong, afterwards aux Claies, now lake Simcoe.

Ouse (formerly the Grand river,) rises in the country belonging to the Chippewa and Missassaga Indians, and running southerly through the west riding of the county of York, crosses the Dundas-street, and, passing through the county of Haldimand, disembogues itself into lake Erie, about half way between the North Foreland and fort Erie. The bar, at the mouth of this river, has from seven to nine feet water; it is about a cable and a half's length from the mouth of the river to the middle of the bar. It is navigable many miles up for small vessels, and a considerable distance for boats. About 40 miles up this river is the Mohawk village. The Senecas, Onondagos, Cayaugas, Augagas, Delawares, and Missassagas, have also villages in different parts of this river; exclusive of which, there is a numerous straggling settlement of Indians, from the vicinity of the Mohawk village, to within a few miles of the mouth of the river.

Oxford County, in the London District, lies between the counties of Middlesex on the west, Norfolk on the south, Haldimand and the West Riding of York on the east, and is bounded by the river Thames on the north-west.

Oxford Township, on the Rideau, in the county of Grenville, lies in the rear, and to the north-

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ward of the townships of Edwardsburgh and Augusta, and is watered by the Rideau.

Oxford, the Township of, upon Thames, in the western district, lies to the southward of Dundas-street, where the western end of that road meets the Upper Forks of the river la Tranche, or Thames.

P.

Pais Plat is a point of land on the north shore of lake Superior, within isle Grange, and east of river Grange.

Paps, the, two remarkable hills on the top of a high mountain, on the north shore of lake Superior, a little east of Shanguanoe.

Paresseux, Portage des, on the south-westerly branch of the Ottawa river, above les Epingles.

Paterson's Creek, now called the river Lynn.

Patie Island, on the north coast of lake Superior, near to the west cape of Thunder bay, and between isle Meniatte and the main.

Peach Island is situated in lake St. Clair, about seven miles higher up than Detroit, nearly opposite to where the Grand Marais communicates with that lake; it contains from 60 to 100 acres of land, fit for tillage, the other parts being meadow and marsh, are fit for pasture; there is little wood on this island; it is not improved.

Peches, Riviere aux, runs into lake St. Clair to the eastward of Peach island, and westerly of river ux Puce s.

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Pelé Point, (or Point au Plé,) now called the South Foreland, extending into lake Erie, between Landguard and the mouth of Detroit river, is noted for its being a good place to winter cattle at, on account of the rushes which abound there.

Pelham Township, in the county of Lincoln, lies to the south of Louth, and is watered by the Chippewa, or Welland.

Pemetescoutiang, called Smith's Creek, on lake Ontario, in Hope.

Pench Cove, in Adolphus town, bay of Quinté, lies south of Bass Cove.

Perches and Cave, Rapids de, on the south-westerly branch of the Ottawa river, immediately above le Portage des Paresseux.

Percy Township, in the county of Northumberland, lies to the rear and north of Cramahé.

Pere, Point au, on the north shore of lake Superior, east of Pointe aux Tourtes, and opposite to isle de Minatte.

Peter's Bay, St. on lake Ontario, in Marysburgh, lies a little to the eastward and southward of Little Sandy bay.

Pilkington Island, in lake Simcoe, parallel to Darling Island.

Petite Isle aux d'Indes, called Turkey island.

Philipeaux Isle, in the south-west of lake Superior, lies to the southward of Isle Royal, and between it and Kiaoan point, on the south shore.

Pic, Riviere au, empties itself into lake Superior on the north side, west of Beaver creek; on

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this river dwell many Indians, called by other nations, "the men of the land."

Pickering Township, in the East Riding of the county of York, is situated between Whitby and Scarborough, and fronts lake Ontario. The river Nen runs into lake Ontario through this township.

Pigeon Bay, on the north shore of lake Ontario, lies between the highlands of Scarborough and river Shannon.

Pin, Portage du, on the south-west branch of the Ottawa river, between Portage de la Tortue and Portage des Talons.

Pins, Pointe aux, now called Landguard, (by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, 23d October, 1795,) lake Erie.

Pins, Pointe aux, or fort Gloucester, lake Superior.

Pins, Pointe aux, on the river St. Lawrence, is in front of the township of Matilda, below point Iroquois.

Pittsburgh Township, in the county of Frontenac, is the thirteenth township in ascending the river St. Lawrence.

Plantagenet Township lies in the county of Prescot; it is the fourth township in ascending the Ottawa river.

Pleasant Point, the easternmost extremity of the township of Marysburgh, at the entrance of the bay of Quinté.

Pluie, Lac la, lies between Sturgeon lake and

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lake Dubois, and to the eastward of the latter. See Rain lake.

Pluie, Riviere la, runs from Lac la Pluie westward, into Lac Dubois.

Portage, le Grand, on lake Superior, leads from the north-west of that lake, to a chain of smaller lakes, on the communication to the north-western trading ports,

Portage de plein Champ, on the south-westerly branch of the Ottawa river, above the main forks.

Portland Township, in the county of Frontenac, lies west of Loughborough, and north of Kingston.

Pottohawk Point, in the bay of Long Point, lies opposite to Turkey Point.

Presentation Fort, or Oswegatchie, on the south side of the river St. Lawrence, above point Gallo.

Prescott County, in the Eastern District, is bounded by Monsieur Longueïl's seigniory on the east, by the counties of Glengary and Stormont on the south, by the county of Russell on the west, and on the north by the river Ottawa, or Grand river.

Presque Isle, Major, of the St. Lawrence, is in front of the township of Matilda above point Iroquois.

Presque Isle, in the river St. Lawrence, is in Edwardsburgh, nearly opposite to Hospital island, and above Point au Gallope.

Presque Isle de Quinté. See Newcastle.

Presse Matouan, at the Forks of the Ottawa river, the northerly branch leading from the lake

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Temiscanning, the south-west branch from the Portage to lake Nipissing; this is sometimes called the Upper or Main Fork.

Priests Island, in the river St. Lawrence, above Point Gallo.

Prince Edward Bay, on the east shore of Marysburgh, is made by Cape Vezey to the north, and Pointe Traverse to the south, in lake Ontario.

Prince Edward County is bounded on the south by lake Ontario; on the west by the Carrying Place, on the isthmus of the Presque isle de Quinté; on the north by the bay of Quinté; and on the east from Point Pleasant to Point Traverse, by its several shores and bays, including the late townships of Ameliasburgh, Sophiasburgh, and Marysburgh. The county of Prince Edward comprehends all the islands in lake Ontario, and the bay of Quinté near to it.

The boundaries of this county were established by Proclamation, the 16th of July, 1792. It sends, in conjunction with Adolphus town, in the county of Lenox, one representative to the provincial parliament.

Prince William's Island, on lake Huron (formerly called isle Traverse,) in Gloucester bay.

Puces, Riviere aux, runs into lake St. Clair, to the eastward of Peches river.

Q.

Queenstown, is situated upon the Niagara river, about seven miles above Newark; it is at the

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head of the navigation for ships, and the portage, occasioned by the falls of Niagara, commences here. There are huts enough here to receive a regiment.

Quinté, Isle de, in lake Ontario, lies close off the shore of Ameliasburgh, and opposite the west point that makes Sandy bay.

Quenté Lake was an ancient name for the Rice lake; it is the nearest lake to the head of the bay of Quinté, which receives its waters by the river Trent.

R.

Rables, Isles aux, several small islands at the entrance of lake Superior, and at the east end thereof, east of White Fish island, and pretty close to the main land.

Rables, Pointe aux, in the lake Superior, opposite to isles aux Rables, the first point to the northward after you enter the lake from the Falls of St. Mary.

Raby Head, on the north shore of lake Ontario, in the township of Darlington.

Rain Lake lies to the westward of the chain of long lakes, in the vicinity of the grand portage of lake Superior. The waters of this lake are supplied from sources near to the westernmost part of lake Superior; but are carried by a circuitous route into Hudson's bay.

Rainham Township, in the county of Norfolk, is

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the first township fronting on lake Erie, west of the Grand river lands.

Raisin Isles, in lake St. Francis, lie between the mouth of the river aux Raisins, and the point of that name; they are small and rocky.

Raisin, Pointe, in lake St. Francis, lies to the east of pointe au Lac.

Raisins, Riviers aux, runs through the townships of Osnabruck and Cornwall; the Indian land, opposite to St. Regis, and the township of Charlottenburgh, emptying itself into lake St. Francis, near the south-east angle of the latter township.

Raleigh Township, in the county of Kent, lies west of Harwich; the Thames bounding it to the north, and lake Erie to the southward.

Rapid Plat, Isle au, in the river St. Lawrence, in front of the township of Matilda, contains about 200 acres. The soil is good, and lies partly in front of the township of Williamsburgh also.

Rawdon Township, in the county of Hastings, lies in the rear and north of Sidney.

Red River, on the north-east shore of lake Superior, runs into that lake, a little more to the northward than isle Beaucharnois.

Regis, St. is nearly on the 45th parallel of north latitude, and a considerable village of Indians converted to the Roman Catholic faith, situated on the south shore of the river St. Lawrence, above lake St. Francis.

Remou, Grand, third township, river St. Law-

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rence, lies between the isle de trois Chenaux écartés, and the main land, about 44 degrees 50 minutes north latitude.

Retreat, Pointe, in Marysburgh, is near the head of Traverse bay, behind the north end of the westernmost island, above Orphan island.

Rice Lake, in the Newcastle district, from whence there is a portage of 11 miles to lake Ontario; it discharges itself, by the river Trent, into the head of the bay of Quinté.

Richmond Township, in the counties of Lenox and Addington, lies north of Fredericksburgh, in the bay of Quinté, and is watered in front by the river Appannée.

Rideau River is in the eastern district, and running somewhat parallel to the river Petite Nation, empties itself into the Grand or Ottawa river, about three miles higher up. The land on each side of this river is very good for settlements.

Reddo, Petite Riviere, runs into the Ottawa river, in the township of Hawkesbury, above the river Mullashanon.

Roche, Capitaine, Portage, is on the Ottawa river, above riviere du Moine.

Rochers, Pointe aux, in Monsieur de Longueil's Seigniory, on the south side of the Ottawa river, lies between Pointe à la Runial, and river au Attica.

Rochester Township lies on lake St. Clair, between Tilbury and Maidstone.

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Rock Point, on the north shore of lake Ontario, is to the eastward of pointe aux Chevaux.

Rocky Island, in the river Detroit, lies on the east side of Grosse Isle, and close to it; this island is a rock, the stone of which is valuable for building and for lime. The rock is in strata, lying pretty regular. There is no wood on this island.

Rocky Point, in Muddy lake; the great point north of Carribou island on the main.

Romney Township, in the county of Kent, lies south of Tilbury, on lake Erie, near the South Foreland.

Rose, Portage à la, on the south-westerly branch of the Ottawa river, above the upper Main Fork, and higher than portage de plein Champ.

Rouge River, on the north shore of lake Superior, discharges itself into that lake, west of Pointe au Calumet.

Roxburgh Township, in the county of Stormont, lies in the rear of Cornwall.

Royal Isle, in the south-west of lake Superior, lies to the north of isle Philippeaux, north-east of West bay, and south of the Grand portage; it is about 100 miles long, and 40 broad.

Runnial, Pointe à la, on the south side of the Ottawa river, lies between Mons. de Longueïl's Seigniory, and the second township, now added to Hawkesbury.

Ruscom River runs into lake St. Clair, between pointe aux Roches and Belle river: a loaded boat

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may go six miles up this river; the land is exceeding good on its banks; there is a settlement of Indians a few miles up it.

Russell County, in the eastern district, lies to the north of the counties of Dundas and Stormont, and west of Prescott.

Russell Township, in the county of Russell, lies to the southward of Cumberland.

S.

Sables Dorés, Portage aux, on the Ottawa river, a little above Grand Calumet and portage du Montagne.

Sables, Riviere aux, runs into the south of lake Huron, south of the highlands and easterly to where the waters of that lake descend into river St. Clair.

Saganaskokam River; see Moira river.

Saggathewigewam, now called the river Trent.

Salmon Creek rises near the salt springs of the river Trent, and, running northerly, discharges itself into that river among several small islands.

Salmon Creek, Great, empties itself into the river Trent at its first great bend to the westward, a little below the second Rapids, near a few small islands.

Salmon Creek, Big, runs into lake Ontario, between the townships of Cramahé and Haldemand.

Salmon Creek, Little, runs into lake Ontario, near the centre of the township of Cramahé.

Saltfleet Township, in the county of Lincoln, lies west of Grimsby, and fronts lake Ontario.

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Sandusky Island, in lake Erie, lies a little south-east of the Bass islands, and nearer to Sandusky bay.

Sandwich Township is situated upon the upper part of the Detroit river, and comprehends the old French settlements. It has a thriving town of the same name, a little below the fort of Detroit, on the east side of the river, where a gaol and court house have been erected.

Sandy Bay, Little, on lake Ontario, between Sophiasburgh and Marysburgh, is supplied by the East lake, lying also between these townships, in the county of Prince Edward.

Sandy Bay, Great; see Sandy bay.

Sandy Bay, on lake Ontario, in the township of Ameliasburgh lies immediately east of, and close to, the isle de Quinté.

Sandy Point, at the easterly extremity of isle Tonti, opposite to the mouth of Tonegayon bay.

Sandy River runs into the head of Little Sandy bay, lake Ontario.

Sangas, or St. Dusk's creek, a small stream emptying itself into lake Erie, east of Sangas point; it affords a harbour for boats, having about three feet water on its bar.

Sangas Point, or St. Dusk's point, on the north shore of lake Erie, east of the river Waveney; this is the most projecting point between the mouth of the Ouse and the north Foreland.

Saumon River, on the north shore of lake Ontario, lies between Pigeon bay and petits Ecors.

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Saût, Long, third township, river St. Lawrence, is the greatest rapid on this river. The current runs with great velocity; very few accidents, however, have happened in passing this rift, there being no sudden fall in it, except at the foot of the Saût.

Savatte, Isle à la, a very small island in the river St. Lawrence, a little below isle de Chenal écarté.

Scarborough Township, so noted for its high banks, is in the east riding of the county of York, and lies to the west of the township of Pickering, fronting lake Ontario.

Scott Township lies on the north of the township of Uxbridge, in the east riding of the county of York.

Serpent, le, is on the north shore of lake Huron, and lies east of Missassaga river, and to the westward of isle la Cloche.

Severn River conveys the waters of lake Simcoe from the northern extremity of that lake into the head of Gloucester bay and harbour, lake Huron.

Shanguanac, on the north shore of lake Superior, east of Black bay.

Shannon, River, empties itself into the bay of Quinté, 10 or 12 miles above the Mohawk settlement.

Shawanese Township lies at the mouth of the river Chenail écarté, on the east side of the river St. Clair.

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Sheffield, in the county of Lenox and Addington, north of Camden-east.

Ship Island is of very small extent, and is situated between the Bass islands and Cunningham's island in lake Erie.

Short Point, on lake Erie, township of Wainfleet, county of Lincoln; this is the first point east of the Six Nations Land, Grand river.

Shyon Cape, in Michipicoten bay, lake Superior, between Gorgontua point, and the mouth of the river Michipicoten.

Sidney Township, in the county of Hastings, is situated at the head of the bay of Quinté, immediately above Thurlow.

Simcoe Lake,* formerly lake aux Claies, Ouentironk, or Sheniong, is situated between York and Gloucester, upon lake Huron; it has a few small islands and several good harbours.

Sinclair, or *St. Clair, River*, runs from north to south, being the strait between lake Huron and lake St. Clair.

Sinion, or *Sheniong Lake*, now lake Simcoe; which see.

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* So named by Lieutenant-General Simcoe, in respect to his father, the late Captain Simcoe, of the Royal Navy, who died in the river St. Lawrence, on the expedition to Quebec, in 1759. In the year 1755, this able officer had furnished government with the plan of operations against Quebec, which then took place: at the time of his death, Captain Cook, the celebrated circumnavigator, was master of his ship, the Pembroke.

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Sister, East, the, a small island in lake Erie, the easternmost of the three islands called the Sisters, and to the north of the Bass islands.

Sister, West, a small island at the west end of lake Erie, being the westernmost of the islands called the Sisters, and westerly of the Bass islands.

Schlasser Fort, or Little Niagara.

Smith's Creek, runs into lake Ontario, in the east part of the township of Hope.

Sophiasburgh Township, in the county of Prince Edward, lies to the northward of Hallowell, and in the bay of Quinté.

Sorcerers Lake, or lake Nepissing, q. v.

Southwold Township, in the county of Middlesex, lies west of Yarmouth, having lake Erie for its southern boundary.

Squire, Entrance of the, is the head of a bay, on the north shore of lake Superior, west of isle Grange.

Stamford Township, in the county of Lincoln, lies on the west side of Niagara river, and south of Newark.

St. George's Island, one of the Bass islands, at the west end of lake Erie.

St. John's Creek, runs into lake Ontario, in the township of Whitby, east of Duffin's creek.

St. Joseph's Island, is situated between Muddy lake and lake Huron, opposite to pointe de Tour.

St. Mary's, the Falls of, is situated between lake Superior and lake Huron, or, more strictly speaking, in the narrows between lake Superior and lake

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George, a little above the mouth of Beaver river: on the south side of the Falls, flat-bottomed vessels of twenty or thirty tons, are frequently taken up and down.

St. Regis, Grande Isle, in the river St. Lawrence, and in front of the township of Cornwall, contains from 800 to 1000 acres; the soil is good, and the Indians have corn fields there.

St. Regis, Petite Isle, in the river St. Lawrence, and in front of the St. Regis Indians land; the soil is good, and the Indians have corn fields there, the same as on Grande Isle St. Regis, which is near to it.

Stoney Creek, a small stream running into lake Erie, east of Sangas creek; it is a harbour for boats, having about two and a half feet water over the bar.

Stormont County, is bounded on the east by the lands of the St. Regis Indians, on the south by the river St. Lawrence, on the west by the county of Dundas, and on the north by the counties of Russel and Prescott. The county of Stormont comprehends all the islands in the river St. Lawrence, near to it, and the greater part of the county lies fronting the St. Lawrence. It sends one representative to the provincial parliament.

Sturgeon Lake, is to the west of the chain of lakes leading from the Grand portage, and east of lake la Pluie.

Sugar-loaf Hill, a small natural landmark, on the

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north shore of lake Erie, between point Abino and the Grand river, on the boundary between the townships of Humberstone and Wainfleet.

Sutherland's Creek, runs into lake St. Francis, between pointe au Bodêt and pointe Mouillée in the township of Lancaster.

T.

Talbot's River, empties itself into lake Simcoe, and on the east side thereof.

Talons, Portage de, on the south-west branch of the Ottawa river, immediately above Rapides de Porches.

Tegaogen, on the north shore of lake Ontario, lies about half way between York and the head of the bay of Quinté.

Thames River, formerly called La Tranche, or Trenche, and by the Indians Esse-cunny-seepe, rises in the Chippewa country, and, running south-westerly, washes the counties of (the west riding of) York, Oxford, Middlesex, and Kent, and disembogues itself into lake St. Clair above Detroit; it is a river of considerable extent, without falls. From its upper branches, it communicates by small portages with lake Huron and the Grand river; the scite of Oxford is on its Upper Fork; and that intended for Dorchester on its Middle Fork; London on the Main Fork, and Chatham on its Lower Fork. It is a fine inland canal, and capable of being highly improved. The lands on its banks are extremely fertile.

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Thessalon Point, in Muddy lake, is the angle made by that lake, and a channel leading to French river, Matcheda, &c. and lies parallel to Carribou island.

Thessalon River runs into lake Huron, a little to the eastward of Muddy lake, on the north shore.

Thomson's Island lies near the entrance of the river St. Clair; it scarcely contains 200 acres of dry land, fit for tillage, but a great many acres of marsh.

Thorold Township, in the county of Lincoln, lies south of Grantham, and is watered by the river Welland.

Thunder Bay, on the north shore of lake Superior, opposite to the east end of isle de Minatte. There is a remarkable high mountain at its easternmost cape.

Thunder Bay, in lake Huron, lies to the eastward of Cabot's head, and westward of Gloucester bay.

Thurlow Township, in the county of Hastings, lies near the head of the bay of Quinté, and eastward of Sidney.

Tilbury Township, in the western district, is situated upon lake St. Clair, west of Raleigh, where the Thames disembogues itself into that lake.

Tobacoke. See river aux Attokas.

Tonagayon Bay, on lake Ontario, opposite to the east end of Amherst island, lies between Kingston and Ernest Town.

Tonianta Creek, runs into the river St. Lawrence, in the township of Yonge.

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Tonti Isle, now called Amherst island, by proclamation, the 16th July, 1792.

Tonti, Petite Isle, opposite the mouth of Tonagayon bay, and off Sandy Point, the easterly extremity of Amherst island.

Tonti, River, runs into lake Erie, west of Landguard.

Toronto Township is in the West riding of the county of York, between the townships of York and Trafalgar, on the lake Ontario.

Toronto Bay, now called York harbour.

Toronto Lake, (or Toronto,) lake le Clie, was formerly so called by some; others called the chain of Lakes, from the vicinity of Matchedash towards the head of the bay of Quinté, the Toronto lakes, and the communication from one to the other was called the Toronto river.

Toronto River, called by some St. John's river, now called the Humber.

Tortue, Portage de la, at the head of the south-west branch of the Ottawa river, near to the small lake which joins the portage to lake Nepissing.

Tourtes, Baye aux, on the north shore of lake Superior, the first bay east of the grand portage.

Tourtes, Isle aux, in lake Ontario, lies off the south-west point of Wolfe island.

Tourtes, Point aux, on the north shore of lake Superior, is the east point of a bay of the same name.

Tower Point, the easterly point that makes Duck cove, in Marysburgh, and west of Point Traverse, in lake Ontario.

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Townsend, the Township of, in the county of Norfolk, lies in the rear, and to the north of Woodhouse.

Trafalgar Township is in the West riding of the county of York, on the lake Ontario; and lies between the townships of Toronto and Nelson.

Traverse Bay, on lake Ontario, is made by Cape Traverse and Point Traverse, both in Marysburgh.

Traverse Cape, in Marysburgh, on lake Ontario, is the main point to the northward of Orphan island, and south of Point Pleasant.

Traverse Isle, now called Prince William's island, lake Huron.

Traverse Pointe, is the south-east point of Marysburgh, in lake Ontario, near to the Duck islands; this point forms nearly a peninsula.

Traverse, Pointe à la, on the north shore of the river St. Lawrence, parallel with isle Morpion, and about three miles above Pointe du Lac, St. Francis.

Traverse, Riviere à la, runs into the St. Lawrence a little above Pointe au Chêne, amongst the St. Regis islands.

Trent River, runs out of the Rice lake, and discharges itself into the head of the bay of Quinté. Some miles up this river there are salt-springs; three gallons of the water making one gallon of salt; the natives make sufficient for their use.

Trois Chenaux Ecartés, Isle de, in the river St. Lawrence, opposite the township of Osnabruck, contains from 6 to 700 acres; the soil good.

Trous Leveillier, on the Ottawa river, between

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the Petit Detroit, and the portage Roche Capitaine.

Turkey Island, sometimes called Petite Isle aux Indes, is situated in the river Detroit, between the lower end of Fighting island, and the marsh of the river Canards; it lies in front of the north-west angle of the Huron reserve.

Turkey Point, in the township of Charlotteville, situated in the bay of Long Point, lake Erie, affords a harbour, with a channel to it, of sufficient depth of water for any vessel; above the point is the town-plot and scite for the barracks.

Turtle Island. A small isle at the entrance of the Miami bay.

Two Rivers, the, run into lake Ontario, near the centre of the township of Darlington.

V.

Vaughan Township, in the east riding of the county of York, lies on the west side of Yonge-street, in the rear of, and to the northward of the township of York.

Vesey Cape, in the township of Marysburgh, on lake Ontario, is the northern point which makes Prince Edward's bay.

U.

Urfe River, afterwards called Grand River, now the Ouse, lake Erie.

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Uxbridge, in the east riding of the county of York, is to the north and in the rear of Pickering.

W.

Wabuscommong, is one of the lakes on the communication between lake Simcoe and the Rice lake.

Wainfleet Township, in the county of Lincoln, lies west of Humberstone, and fronts lake Erie, being watered by the Welland or Chippewa to the north.

Walpole Township, in the county of Norfolk, lies west of Rainham, and fronts lake Erie.

Walsingham Township, lies west of Charlotteville, in the county of Norfolk, having the bay and marsh of Long Point in its front.

Wapose Island, in lake Ontario, lies off the northerly point that makes Prince Edward's bay, on the easterly shore of Marysburgh.

Washquarter, or *Weighqueta*, afterwards called lake Geneva, and now Burlington bay, by proclamation, 16th July, 1792, is a very beautiful small lake, lying within the head of lake Ontario, from which it is divided by a long beach; over the outlet has been erected a good bridge; and on the southern part of the beach, near the portage, is a good inn, erected by his Excellency Major-General Simcoe.

Waveney River, in the county of Norfolk, rises in the township of Townsend, and running thence

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southerly, through the townships of Woodhouse and Walpole, discharges itself into lake Erie, where it has about three feet water over the bar, and is a good harbour for batteaux.

Wenitagonk, runs into lake Ontario, in the west part of the township of Clarke.

West Bay, Great, comprehends all that part of the bay of Quinté, from John's island, upwards, to the head of the bay.

West Bay lies in the south-west extremity of lake Superior, within the isles Royale and Philippeaux.

West Lake lies between Sandy bay and Little Sandy bay, on lake Ontario, east of the isle de Quinté, and is in the township of Sophiasburgh.

Western District, the, was originally constituted and erected into a district by the name of the district of Hesse, in the province of Quebec, by his Excellency Lord Dorchester's proclamation, of the 24th July, 1788. It received its present name by an act of the provincial legislature; and by its present limits is bounded southerly by lake Erie; easterly by the London District, on the west by the Detroit, lake St. Clair, and river St. Clair, and on the north by the lake Huron.

Westminster Township is situated upon the river Thames, adjoining to London.

Whitby Township, in the east riding of the county of York, lies west of Darlington, and fronts lake Ontario.

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Whitchurch Township in the east riding of the county of York, fronts to Yonge-street, and lies to the northward of Markham.

Whitefish Island, at the east end of lake Superior, a little west of the isles aux Rables, and near to which the lake forces its passage by the falls of St. Mary.

Whitefish Point, at the east end of lake Superior, on the south shore, near to the river St. Mary.

Williamsburgh Township, in the county of Dundas, is the fifth township in ascending the river St. Lawrence.

Willoughby Township, in the county of Lincoln, lies between Bertie and the river Welland, on the west side of Niagara river.

Winchester Township, in the county of Dundas, lies in the rear, and to the northward of Williamsburgh.

Windham Township, in the county of Norfolk, lies in the rear, and north of Charlotteville.

Wolfe Island, lies opposite to Kingston and Pittsburgh, in the narrow part, where lake Ontario forces into the St. Lawrence.

Wolford Township, lies in the county of Grenville, in the rear and to the north of the townships of Elizabeth Town and Augusta, and is washed by the river Radeau.

Woodhouse Township, in the county of Norfolk, lies west of Walpole, and fronts lake Erie.

Woods, Lake of the. See Lac du Bois.

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Wye River, runs from a small lake, near the north-west end of lake Simcoe into Gloucester bay, lake Huron.

Y.

Yarmouth Township, in the county of Middlesex, lies to the west of Malahide, and fronts lake Erie.

Yonge-street is the direct communication from York to lake Simcoe, opened during the administration of his Excellency Major-General Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, who having visited lake Huron by lake aux Claies, (formerly also called Ouentaronk, or Sinion, and now named lake Simcoe,) and discovered the harbour of Penetengushene (now Gloucester) to be fit for shipping, resolved on improving the communication from lake Ontario to lake Huron, by this short route, thereby avoiding the circuitous passage of lake Erie. This street has been opened in a direct line, and the road made by the troops of his Excellency's corps. It is thirty miles from York to Holland's river, at the Pine Fort called Gwillimbury, where the road ends; from thence you descend into lake Simcoe, and having passed it, there are two passages into lake Huron; the one by the river Severn, which conveys the waters of lake Simcoe into Gloucester bay; the other by a small portage, a continuation of Yonge-street, to a small lake, which also runs into Gloucester bay: this communication affords many advantages; merchandize from Montreal to Michilimackinac may be sent this way at

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ten or fifteen pounds less expence per ton, than by the route of the Grand or Ottawa river; and the merchandize from New York, to be sent up the North and Mohawk rivers from the north-west trade, finding its way into lake Ontario at Oswego (Fort Ontario,) the advantage will certainly be felt of transporting goods from Oswego to York, and from thence across Yonge-street, and down the waters of lake Simcoe into lake Huron, in preference to sending it by lake Erie.

Yonge Township, in the county of Leeds, is the tenth township in ascending the river St. Lawrence.

York County consists of two ridings, the east and west. The east riding is bounded on the east by the westernmost line of the county of Durham; on the south by lake Ontario, until it meets the eastern boundary of Toronto township, which, with the Missassaga tract, gives its western limits, and on the north by Holland's river, lake Simcoe, and Talbot river, until it meets the north-westernmost boundary of the county of Durham. The west riding of the county of York is bounded on the east by the townships of King, Vaughan, and York; on the south by the lake Ontario, Burlington bay, and Dundas-street; on the west by the London district; and on the north by the county of Simcoe. It sends, in conjunction with the county of Durham, and the first riding of the county of Lincoln, one representative to the provincial parliament.

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York is in about 43 degrees and 35 minutes of north latitude, and is the present seat of government of Upper Canada. It is most beautifully situated within an excellent harbour of the same name, made by a long peninsula, which confines a bason of water, sufficiently large to contain a considerable fleet; on the extremity of the peninsula, which is called Gibraltar Point, are commodious stores and block-houses, which command the entrance to the harbour: on the main land, opposite to the point, is the garrison, situated in a fork made by the harbour and a small rivulet; the barracks being built on a knoll, are well situated for health, and command a delightful prospect of the lake to the west, and of the harbour to the east. The government house is about two miles from the east end of the town, at the entrance of the harbour, and the town is increasing rapidly; the river Don empties itself into the harbour a little above the town, running through a marsh, which when drained will afford most beautiful and fruitful meadows. This has already been commenced in a small degree, which will no doubt encourage farther attempts. The long beach or peninsula, which affords a most delightful ride, is considered so healthy by the Indians, that they resort to it whenever indisposed; and the bridge over the Don being finished, is generally resorted to, not only for pleasure, but as the most convenient road to the heights of Scarborough. The ground, which has been prepared for the government-house,

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is situated between the town and the river Don. Vessels of all sizes may be conveniently built here, and a kind of terrace or second bank, in front of the town, affords an excellent situation for a rope walk. The remains of the old French fort Toronto stands a little to the westward of the present garrison, and the river Humber discharges itself into lake Ontario, about two miles and a half west of that; on this river and the Don are excellent mills, and all the waters abound in fish. In winter the harbour is frozen, and affords excellent ice for the amusement of northern countries, driving in traineaus. The climate of York is temperate, and well sheltered from the northerly winds by the high lands in the rear. The Yonge-street leads from hence to lake Simcoe, and the Dundas-street crosses the rear of the town.

York Township is in the east riding of the county of York, and lies to the west of Scarborough, having the river Humber for its western limit; its front is principally occupied by a long sandy beach, which forms the harbour. The rest of the township in front is open to lake Ontario.

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Sketch of the Length and Circumference of the following Lakes in Upper Canada, by Estimation.

Lakes.	Greatest length in miles	Circumference, following the shores
Erie	200	610
George . . .	25	58
Huron . . .	250	1100
Michigan . . .	260	945
Ontario	160	450
St. Clair . . .	30	100
Superior	410	1525

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Table of Latitudes and Longitudes, from the information hitherto received.

Places.	North Latitude.			West Longitude.		
	Deg.	Min.	Sec.	Deg.	Min.	Sec.
Detroit - - -	42	14	0	82	33	
Ditto River's Mouth	41	52				
Erie Fort -	42	53	17			
Grand Remou -	44	50				
Kingston - -	44	8	0	75	41	
Landguard -	42	7	15			
Long Point carrying-place -	41	39	21			
Michilimackinac	45	48	34			
Michigan Lake south end -	41	8				
Manitou Islands	44	46				
Niagara - -	43	15	47	78	25	
Oswego -	43	20	0	75	43	
Ontario, Lake, head of, -	43	47	3			
St. Regis -	45					
York - -	43	35				

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Sketch of the Islands in the following Lakes of Upper Canada.

Lakes.	Islands.
Lake Erie - -	Bass Islands Isle Bois Blanc Isle Celeron Cunningham's Island East Sister Grosse Island Middle Island Middle Sister St. George's Island Ship Island Turtle Island West Sister
Lake Huron - -	La Cloche Duck Islands Flat Islands Grosse Isle Isle Traverse Manitou Islands Michilimackinac Prince William's Island St. Joseph's Island
Lake Ontario - -	Amherst Island Isle la Barque Carleton Island

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Lakes.	Islands.
Lake Ontario . . .	Isle de Petit Cataraqui
	Cedar Island
	Isle Cauchois
	Isle au Cochan
	Isle du Chêne
	Duck Islands
	Duck Islands
	Isle la Force, or la Forté
	Isle au Forêt
	Gage Island
	Grand Isle
	Gull Island
	Howe Island
	Nicholas Island
	Orphan Island
	Isle de Quinté
	Isle Tonti
	Petite Isle Tonti
	Isle aux Tourtes
	Wolfe Island
	Wapoose Island
Lake St. Clair . .	Island Chenal Ecarté
	Harsen's Island
	Hay Island
	Peach Island
	Thompson's Island
Lake Superior . .	Isle Grange
	Isle de Minatte
	Michipicoten

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Lakes.	Islands.
Lake Superior . .	Isle Montreal Patié Island Isles aux Rables White Fish Island

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